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## Rising Jobless Rate Stirs Recession Fears in Japan

### Unemployment Hits 3.2% in April As Strong Yen Batters the Economy

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's unemployment rate has risen to an all-time high, the government announced Tuesday, adding fuel to fears that the world's second-largest economy is slipping back into recession as it enters an era of higher joblessness.

The 3.2 percent unemployment rate in April was up from 3 percent in March and the highest level since current records began to be kept in 1953. The previous high was 3.1 percent, recorded in May 1987, during an economic slowdown caused by the sharp appreciation of the yen after the 1985 Plaza Accord.

Economists said the unemployment rate was likely to rise further in the coming months because the recent surge of the yen has once again weakened an economy that a few months ago had seemed on the verge of recovering from a three-year slump.

"This is the beginning of a new era, of a new cycle," said Jesper Koll, chief economist for J.P. Morgan in Tokyo. He predicted that unemployment would reach 4.3 percent in about a year.

Japan's joblessness rate is low compared to the 5.8 percent recorded in the United States in April and European rates that range from 6 percent to 12 percent or even higher. A rise to 4 percent from 3 percent is not likely to tear apart Japan's strong social fabric.

Still, an increase would be a psychological blow to a country that has prided itself on providing virtually full employment. Japan's government and its leading companies have "sort of been committing ourselves to defending the 3 percent unem-

ployment rate with honor," Hiroshi Okuda, an executive vice president of the Toyota Motor Corp., said recently.

Rising unemployment could bring added pressure on Japan's already unpopular and fragile coalition government, which is hobbled by internal fighting and a lack of strong leadership from Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama.

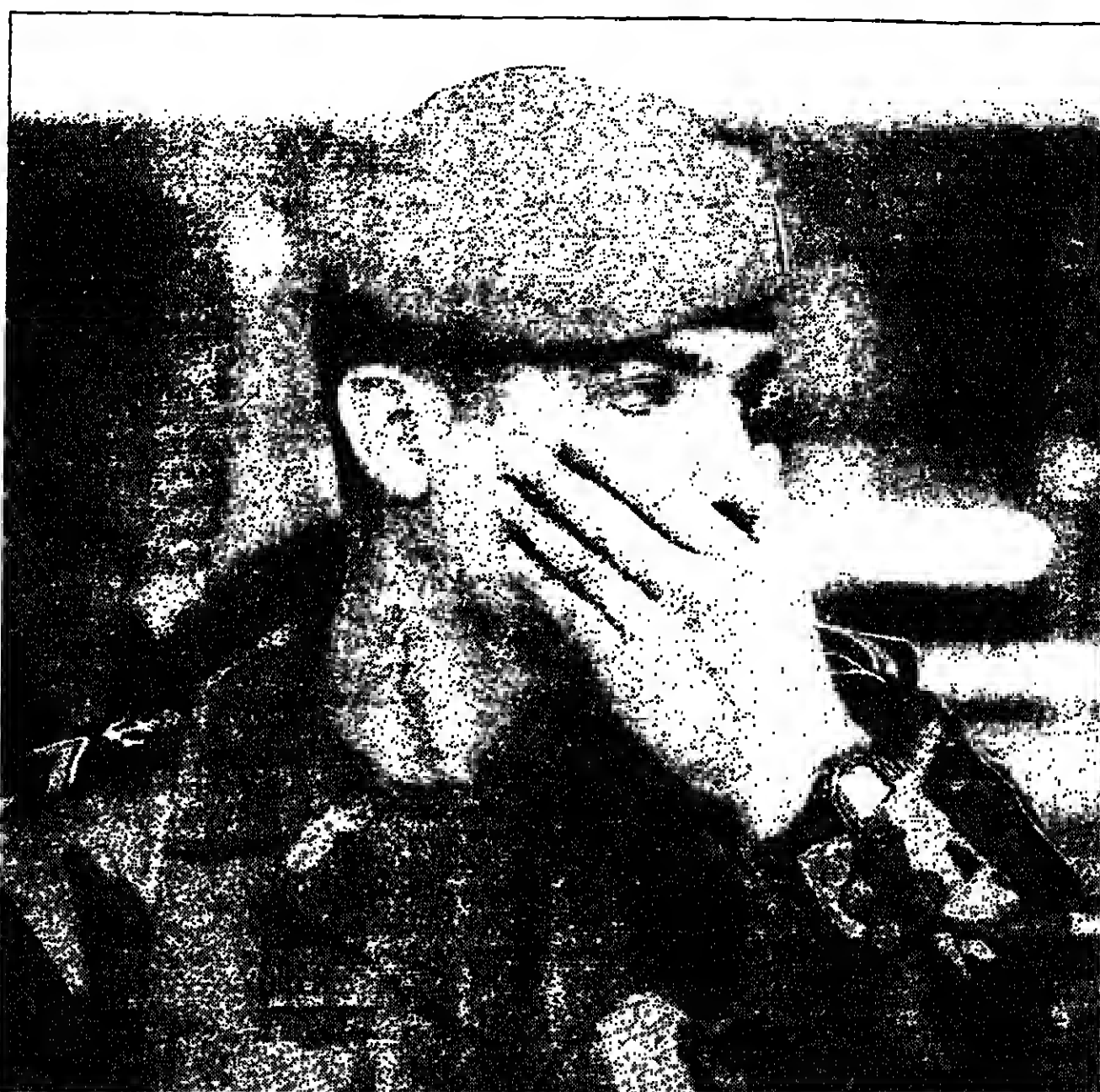
Unemployment is hitting young workers the hardest. Among people aged 15 to 24, the unemployment rate is 6.4 percent for men and 6.8 percent among women.

That is because Japan's lifetime employment system preserves jobs for those who already have them, forcing companies to cut costs by curtailing hiring of graduating students. April is the time when graduating students enter the work force, but this year, about 160,000 could not find jobs.

The fear of spreading unemployment is one factor behind Japan's hard-line stance in automobile trade talks with the United States. Japanese auto companies are reluctant to purchase more American parts because that could hurt already-struggling Japanese parts suppliers. (But if Washington places 100 percent tariffs on imports of Japanese luxury cars, that too will lead to job losses in Japan.)

The rise in unemployment has been caused by a decline in manufacturing jobs, as the high yen reduces production in Japan or forces Japanese companies to relocate overseas. In April, manufacturing employment was down 3.6 percent, or 350,000 jobs, from a year earlier.

The Labor Ministry said Tuesday that there were only 65 jobs for every 100 job-seekers in April, down from 66 jobs in March.



A French UN soldier wiping tears Tuesday during a ceremony in Sarajevo for two comrades killed in a clash with Serbs.

## Doubts Beset NATO, but It Vows to Aid UN in Bosnia

### Foreign Ministers Call For Release of Hostages And Affirm Readiness

By Rick Atkinson  
and Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Tuesday urged the United Nations to strengthen its crumbling operation in Bosnia and pledged to use the alliance's military muscle to help reinforce the beleaguered UN forces there.

They also demanded that the Bosnian Serbs release the hundreds of UN soldiers they have taken hostage and reaffirmed a readiness to use NATO air power if requested to do so by the United Nations.

The meeting at this Dutch seaside resort convened only hours after the United States and major European powers had agreed to a "dual track" strategy of bolstering the UN force in Bosnia while trying to persuade President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to abandon the Bosnian Serbs.

"We condemn in the very strongest terms the utterly despicable behavior of the Bosnian Serbs," the secretary-general of NATO, Willy Claes, said after the ministers' meeting. He said NATO will not be intimidated, adding: "We remain ready to use all means to support the United Nations."

Beneath the alliance's tough talk, however, lay potential cracks, as well as doubts about whether the major powers have the resolve to recapture the initiative in the Bosnian morass. NATO leaders, including Mr. Claes, refused to specify the consequences to Bosnian Serbs if they ignored the NATO demand that they release the hostages.

Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd of Britain, suggesting that future moves are contingent on first solving the hostage crisis, said: "I don't think there's a likelihood of air strikes in the immediate future."

He also voiced skepticism about a deal with Mr. Milosevic under which the government of Serbia would recognize Bosnia's territorial integrity in return for the suspension of international sanctions against Yugoslavia. (Page 9)

But the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, announced that a special U.S. envoy, Robert Frasure, will be returning to Belgrade on Wednesday for further talks with Mr. Milosevic. Although U.S. officials have described the plan as "85 percent complete," they played down expectations of an early breakthrough. "The last 15 percent is always the hardest," Mr. Christopher said. Mr. Christopher said that the U.S. strategy was aimed at exploiting political divisions between Mr. Milosevic, who is believed to be tiring both of a war that has wreaked havoc on the economy and of the hard-line Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic.

"We want to isolate Karadzic," Mr. Christopher said. "We want him to think it is a rather lonely world out there if everyone else is for the peace plan."

A U.S. official said that the international Contact Group responsible for finding a negotiated settlement in Bosnia had come up with "some different formulas" for several disputed elements of the peace plan in an attempt to satisfy Mr. Milosevic. After more than 30 hours of face-to-face talks with Mr. Milosevic, Mr. Frasure has concluded that his acceptance of the plan will depend in large measure on domestic Yugoslav politics and his rivalry with Mr. Karadzic for leadership of the Serbs.

The Bosnian crisis overshadowed the main business of the NATO meeting: reviewing progress toward creating a new European security arrangements in the wake of the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War. The ministers said that plans for the alliance's eastward expansion remained on track, despite strenuous opposition from the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin. At the same time, they formally welcomed Russia as a new member of the Partnership for Peace, a military cooperation program between NATO and its former Warsaw Pact adversaries.

Mr. Christopher said that Russia was crossing a "new threshold" in its relations with NATO and was moving "toward integration" with the rest of Europe and "away from isolation."

## Moscow's Dismal Record Bodes Ill for Quake-Devastated Sakhalin

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

KUMAYRI, Armenia — Virtually 30 years ago, remembers how the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, promised to rebuild this devastated city after the great Armenian earthquake of 1988, just as President Boris N. Yeltsin has now vowed all needed aid for the earthquake victims of Russia's Far East.

If Mrs. Petrosian's experience is any indication, the victims of the latest quake, the most destructive in this part of the world since Armenia's, should take little heart from Moscow's promises.

Along with about half of the surviving 210,000 people of this still rubble-strewn city, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of

Yerevan, the capital, Mrs. Petrosian remains essentially homeless after 6½ years, living with her husband, parents and two small children in a narrow, airless railroad cargo container.

"It would be better to die than to live like this," said her neighbor Alvin Gaitajian, who also lives in a metal container.

"They promised to give us an apartment, and then nobody paid attention, and I know that's how it's going to stay."

Wars, political upheaval and natural disasters have created millions of refugees, migrants and displaced people throughout the former Soviet Union, and Russia and

its neighbors have proven unable to cope with their needs.

The quake Sunday on Sakhalin Island, which destroyed most of the small town of Netegorsk and is feared to have claimed 2,000 or more lives, is likely to prove no exception.

Already, Russia is lagging on promises to rebuild the Chechen capital, Grozny, badly damaged last winter by Russian forces quashing Chechnya's bid for independence.

Altogether, about 2 million ethnic Russians have fled wars, prejudice and privation to the outlying republics of the former Soviet Union and returned to Russia since 1989, with 4 million to 6 million more expected in coming years.

An additional half million have fled Si-

beria and the Far East, where they can no longer make a living, for European Russia. About 500,000 refugees from the far corners of the old Soviet empire — Afghans, Somalis, Angolans and others — have washed up here as well.

"Many of the migrants are suffering extremely difficult conditions," James Bisset, director of the International Organization for Migration's Moscow office, wrote recently. "Many live in old, abandoned buildings, deserted army barracks, converted shipping containers or box-cars."

Here in the Caucasus, about 1 million Azerbaijanis have become refugees from the war in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Thousands of Georgians have been displaced by war in Abkhazia, and Armenia

— with 3.6 million residents — shelters 150,000 refugees from ethnic strife in Azerbaijan.

But in some ways, the veterans of Soviet homelessness are those displaced by the Dec. 7, 1988, earthquake, who initially numbered 500,000.

That tremor, far more destructive than last weekend's quake in Sakhalin, virtually destroyed Armenia's second city, Kumayri — then known as Leninakan — as well as many villages and smaller towns, killing at least 25,000 people.

When that disaster struck, Mr. Gorbachev flew hurriedly from the United Nations in New York to tour the scene and promise aid. He vowed that the Soviet Union would rebuild the city within two years. Mayor Michael Vardanian recalled,

## AGENDA

### Squabble Goes On In German Party

BONN (Reuters) — Jürgen Möllemann, who is challenging Wolfgang Gerhardt to take over the leadership of the Free Democratic Party from Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, has failed to win the support of the party even to his own region of Germany.

The party association Mr. Möllemann once headed in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's biggest federal state, said Tuesday that it had declined to make a formal recommendation for either candidate. The Free Democratic Party is the junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition.

Joseph Schulte-Tornau, the current party leader in North Rhine-Westphalia, said Mr. Möllemann, who was once the economics minister in Bonn, shared the blame for the sinking popularity of the Free Democrats. Mr. Möllemann has blamed the party's leaders in the capital, including Mr. Gerhardt and Mr. Kinkel, for the crisis.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT — Goran Ivanisevic, who was upset by Mikael Tillström, a 24-year-old Swede, in the French Open's first round. Page 23.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 13  
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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	9.68	Down	0.07%
4372.68		121.87	
The Dollar		Trib Index	
DM	1.3883	previous close	1.3771
Pound	1.6015		1.606
Yen	82.725		82.83
FF	4.8965		4.8445

## Families in Upheaval Worldwide

### Mothers Are Carrying Increasing Responsibility.

By Tamar Lewin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Around the world, in rich and poor countries alike, the structure of family life is undergoing profound changes, a new analysis of research from numerous countries has concluded.

"The idea that the family is a stable and cohesive unit in which father serves as economic provider and mother serves as emotional care giver is a myth," said Judith Bruce, an author of the study. "The reality is that trends like unwed motherhood, rising divorce rates, smaller households and the feminization of poverty are not unique to America, but are occurring worldwide."

The report, "Families in Focus," was released Tuesday by the Population Council, an international nonprofit group based in New York that studies reproductive health. It analyzed a variety of demographic and household studies from dozens of countries around the world.

Among the major findings:

- Whether because of abandonment, separation, divorce or death of a spouse, marriages are dissolving with increasing frequency. In many developed countries, divorce rates doubled between 1970 and 1990, and in less-developed countries, about a quarter of first marriages end by the time women are in their 40s.
- Parents in their prime working years

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## Pat Buchanan Is Driving The '96 Race Rightward

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — When Patrick J. Buchanan appeared here at the Hillsborough County Republican Party dinner three years ago, several audience members shouted him down and stormed out of the ballroom to protest his drive to deny President George Bush his party's nomination.

But when Mr. Buchanan stood before the same group this week, there were shouts of "Go Pat Go!" and a foot-stomping standing ovation.

"The time and the man have come together," Mr. Buchanan said triumphantly, if prematurely, in an interview.

This was to be the year Mr. Buchanan

disappeared in a crowded field of conservative look-alikes. The man who embarrassed Mr. Bush in 1992 — winning 37 percent of the New Hampshire primary vote as the sole voice on the party's right wing — was given little chance of making similar waves when he entered the race in March. After all, candidates with five times his \$1.5 million war chest, bigger organizations and far more endorsements, like Senators Bob Dole of Kansas and Phil Gramm of Texas, were already scrambling for the turf he had staked out.

Yet Mr. Buchanan, 56, is hardly disappearing. While he is still viewed as an unlikely nominee, the former television commentator and conservative columnist is a lot closer to driving the race than to being driven out.

Unhindered by the need to moderate his positions with an eye to the general electorate, he is pulling the primary campaign farther to the right with a blend of full-throated social conservatism and economic nationalism in which he advocates "a New World Order to restore our sovereignty."

While Mr. Buchanan's beliefs are too harsh for some Republicans, those who dominate the party's primaries are the

See CAMPAIGN, Page 9

## Cash-Thirsty Romania Is Taking Tourists for a Bite

By Christine Spolar  
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — The historian Radu Florescu may have been sticking his neck out a bit — a risky proposition at a Dracula convention — but he took a stab at defining the star quality of the old Romanian bloodsucker.

"Dracula's name is magic," said the Boston College professor, a native of Romania. "And from what I see here, Dracula is a name with great potential. The question is: How can he be used?"

Dracula has become an unlikely hero of the modern age in Romania, a threadbare country of 23 million people, earnestly in search of tourists and cash.

For years, under the Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, talk of the mythical vampire was banned, lest

too-strong comparisons be made to the leader's blood-thirsty ways and those of the ruling party.

Last week, more than five years after the execution of Mr. Ceausescu, the vampire lured dozens of scholars and writers to this capital city for a seminar dubbed the World Dracula Congress.

In a country that just three years ago found the first Romanian-language version of Dracula in bookstores, academic papers were traded by day and cocktail parties were fueled by night with "Dracula's Spirit," a home-grown vodka sweetened with red fruit juices.

Safe to say, this was not the typical academic cooclave. Journalists outnumbered the professional types by three to one, and a couple of Dracula fan club members filled out the ranks. More than a few speakers hailed from California. Several of them dressed only in black, and some of those in black leather. The necklace of choice? A crucifix.

By the second day, at least three participants had borne

the curse of modern Bucharest: One woman found a strange man rummaging through her luggage, and another had \$50 stolen from her hotel room. A scriptwriter from New York, on his first overseas trip, had a gun pulled on him in a disco when he refused to pay \$100 for dancing with an exceptionally available young woman.

The convention site at the Hotel Bucuresti, a onetime government agent bazaar, was a bazaar with some dubious Dracula sidelines. A bottle of Full Moon Wine, red or white, sold for \$13 from one of the half-dozen vendors outside the lecture hall. For an additional 1,000 lei — about 60 cents — you could sip a carton of Dracula strawberry liqueur.

"I know there's some people who think there's something wrong with using Dracula, but what can be so terrible about such a thing?" asked Costin Dima, a volunteer manning a booth. "It may bring power, finan-

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Newstand Prices	
Atlanta	9.00 FF
Bombay	11.20 FF
Buenos Aires	11.20 FF
Calcutta	9.00 FF
Canton	11.20 FF
Chennai	9.00 FF
Colombo	9.00 FF
Delhi	9.00 FF
Frankfurt	9.00 FF
Geneva	9.00 FF
Hong Kong	9.00 FF
London	9.00 FF
Los Angeles	9.00 FF
Madrid	9.00 FF
Mumbai	9.00 FF
New York	9.00 FF
Paris	9.00 FF
Rangoon	9.00 FF
Singapore	9.00 FF
Taipei	9.00 FF
Tokyo	9.00 FF
U.S. Mail (Eur.)	10.10



Oratory No Longer Inspires/Hopes for Reform Die

# Tehran's Revolution Dissolves Into Degradation

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

**T**EHRAAN — Nearly a generation after turbaned clerics occupied the palaces of kings, Iran is a country of broken promises, a place of unnerving unpredictability and fearful repression intended to keep the government in power and the population at bay.

There is no serious challenge to the theocracy that has ruled for more than 16 years; even an intelligence analysis prepared by the Clinton administration last December concludes that Iran's government is durable, and that neither isolation nor embrace by the outside world is likely to overturn it.

But in periodic visits to Iran since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overthrew the monarchy in 1979, and in dozens of interviews during a recent trip, it became evident that the religious oratory that once drove a nation into the streets no longer has the power to inspire. The masses, in whose name the revolution was made, now long for better days.

Just three years ago, a newly elected Parliament seemed ready to ratify President Hashemi Rafsanjani's bold program of economic reform; today, that movement has been abandoned.

It is not that the Iranian people are concerned about whether their government is building nuclear weapons or committing terrorist acts around the world. Those are American preoccupations that bear little relationship to day-to-day life for the 65 million people in Iran. But in a country where people still admire America, the U.S. embargo contributes to a general sense that things can only get worse.

In the effort to hold on to power, Iran's leaders have moved in contradictory directions. To keep the system strong enough to govern but supple enough to survive, they have simultaneously imposed strict limits and permitted a surprising degree of room to maneuver — allowing the elected Parliament to override the preferences of the president and permitting scholarly journals to criticize the one-party system.

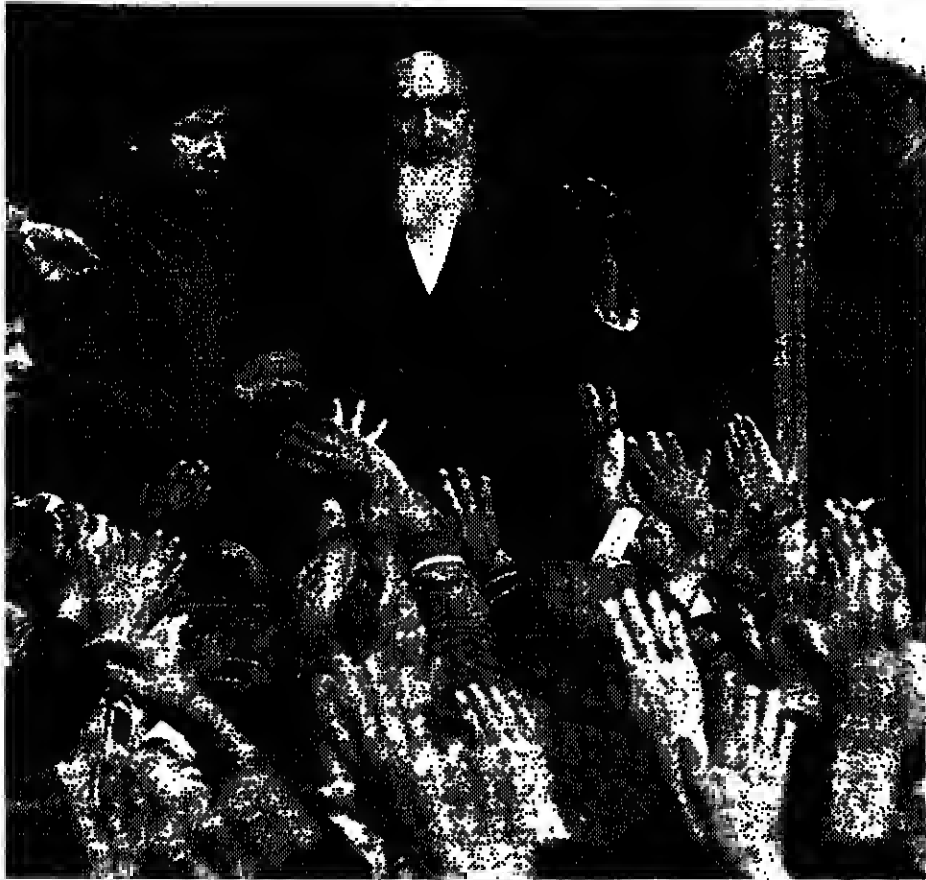
Just as there are rigid rules, there are endless ways around them. It is, for example, official government policy to allow young men to buy their way out of compulsory military service and to allow murderers to free themselves by paying thousands of dollars to the families of their victims.

The result is a steady degradation of the ideals that brought the revolutionary leaders to power, an inefficiency that has strangled the economy, a cynicism that has fueled corruption, and an unpredictable quality about everyday life.

"There has been nothing dramatic, just continual deterioration," said Ibrahim Yazdi, leader of the Freedom Movement, Iran's leading secular liberal party, which has been banned. "We have a political crisis. We have an economic crisis. We have a social crisis. That creates uncertainty and unpredictability. So no one is making any long-term plans. People feel they've been betrayed, that the revolution has been kidnapped."

Mr. Yazdi, a former professor of medicine at Baylor University in Texas who served as foreign minister during the revolution's first year, typifies the tension between the permissible and the forbidden. He is dismissed as a man of the past and allowed to criticize the government, although only to outsiders. The government considers him so harmless that the Ministry of Islamic Guidance now offers to arrange visits to his comfortable apartment here.

But his party newspaper and headquarters have been closed for a decade, and the party itself has been prevented from holding meetings, publishing documents and fielding candidates in elections. The government has harassed shopkeepers and expelled university students who support the movement.



Ayatollah Khomeini's guiding spirit is giving way to practical longing for better days.

"We have set limits on ourselves because we are in a vulnerable situation," Mr. Yazdi said. "It is very difficult for us in this twilight zone."

Iran is not like Syria, where fear of the regime runs so deep that ordinary people avoid political discussions. It is not even like Saudi Arabia, where any criticism of the rulers goes on only behind closed doors. Even in the early days of Iran's revolution, political protest was widespread, although largely anonymous, as people felt that the chaos that came with the end of the monarchy somehow offered them a layer of protection.

Indeed, the last few years have witnessed an explosion of public criticism. Two favorite topics are inflation, which has driven up the prices of many goods by 100 percent in the past year, and Parliament's ban in April on the satellite dishes that for two years had enabled Iranians to receive programs like "Baywatch" and BBC News.

"Taking away the satellites is taking away the individual's freedom," one reader wrote in a public opinion column of a radical right-wing newspaper, Salam. "This is nothing but a ploy to distract people's attention from the country's economic problems."

**A**NOTHER reader wrote: "How come the government is capable of rounding up all the satellite dishes but is incapable of stopping inflation?" The satellite dish was one of the most hotly debated issues in Parliament last winter.

"We have no right to search people's homes," said Abbas Abbasi, a deputy from Bandar Abbas during the floor debate. "Even with a search warrant, do we have the right to follow everyone to the grave?"

People have responded to the ban by hiding the dishes in trees and under leaves and plastic sheeting, and by dismantling them every morning.

That sort of circumvention of the rules is both deceptive and dangerous, because the government can shift signals suddenly and without warning. The tone of Salam, for example, has become much milder after its editor, Abbas Abdi, spent three months in prison in 1993. No charges were ever filed against him.

A number of the 134 writers who signed a petition last year protesting government censorship have been interrogated and pressed to withdraw their signatures. By contrast, since last year the government has allowed the publication of such scholarly opinion journals as *Goftegu*, or *Dialogue*, which advocates a more participatory democracy.

**F**OR THE PAST few years, it has been official government policy to ignore what people do in their homes. But carrying it out often depends on the whim of the neighborhood.

At a wedding reception for about 400 people in the garden of a northern Tehran home in May, the family of the groom paid the official neighborhood committee thousands of dollars to ignore the party.

Homemade — and illegal — vodka was pouring from pitchers and dinner was being served when a handful of stern men burst in. Members of the band threw their instruments onto a nearby roof and escaped. Women in party dresses rushed inside to find their floor-length coats and headscarves.

"They ruined the party," one guest said as she threw a trench coat over her strapless black dress. Other guests sniped that the family did not pay a big enough bribe, most of them leaving even before the cake was cut. The father of the groom spent the night in jail.

Only the most fervent perpetuate the fiction that all is right with the revolution.

"Our life is fine and we have no problem with inflation," said Akram Omrani, a trusted government watchdog who searched visitors before Friday prayers at Tehran University, confiscating the lipstick and mascara of women guests. "We eat three meals a day — not like my cousin who manages a hotel in Los Angeles. She can afford only one meal a day. In fact, tonight we are slaughtering two sheep to have a big party."

But that assessment was too much for a second official, who ran after the visitors to apologize for the cosmetics confiscation and to explain. "We let a woman take a lipstick inside and she got arrested," the woman said. "We can't really afford to live. Tell that to America, please."

There is an air of fear in Akbarabad, a

dusty, unexceptional shantytown like dozens of others that sprang up outside Tehran after the revolution, when building codes were abandoned in the name of building cheap housing for the people. Water is scarce, electricity is sporadic and social services are nonexistent.

Those inhabitants lucky enough to have jobs in Tehran commute by minibus every day; the unemployed sit on the stoops in front of shops drinking Zamzan, an Iranian soft drink. All suffer from crippling inflation.

When independent bus drivers doubled their prices early one morning in April, commuters rebelled. Witnesses said they blocked the minibuses from leaving the village. The rioters moved on to Islamabad, a much larger town on the way to Tehran, smashing windows and setting fire to banks, gas stations, and government buildings along the way.

By late morning, the government rushed in elite anti-riot police, who opened fire in hit-and-run battles with villagers throughout the day. Plainclothes intelligence officials patrolled the streets in search of informants. By the time the riots were put down at nightfall, a number of people had died — fewer than "the fingers of the hands" according to Ayatollah Mohammed Yazdi, chief of the judiciary, 15 to 30, according to diplomats in Tehran.

The next day, hundreds of police officers lined the streets as the local authorities bused thousands of people into Islamabad to march in pro-government demonstrations. The streets were strewn with broken windows, burned tires, bricks and rubble.

The families of the dead were made to repay the police for the bullets they had fired; public mourning was prohibited. But the bus fares came down again.

Mr. Khomeini used to say that the people did not rise up against the monarchy over the price of watermelons and that economics was for the donkeys. But the discontent throughout the country seems to have little to do with politics and everything to do with money.

"It's the person with money, not the martyr, who gets the respect," said Nasser Hadadi, a political science professor at Tehran University.

Just a year ago, Mr. Rafsanjani was talking about the need to have only one rate of exchange, to privatize the economy and to eliminate all subsidies. But in recent months, he has abandoned his economic reform program.

Last year, the inflation rate was unofficially pegged at 50 percent to 100 percent, while the salaries of public officials have remained constant. Per capita oil income in real terms is about one-fourth of what it was in the two years before the revolution.

Public disgust with the economy is so intense that a reader of Salam wrote to the newspaper recently to suggest that since Iran's money is now so worthless, the central bank should remove the Khomeini image from all Iranian rial.

**P**RICES of most consumer goods fluctuate with the value of the dollar. In fact, the dollar so dominates the Iranian economy that another reader of Salam wrote: "All the government's business is done with dollars. Let's just make the dollar our official currency."

The inability of Iranians to make ends meet has contributed to rampant corruption. During the monarchy, aides to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi rich on government contracts with foreigners. Today, the amounts paid may be smaller, but the corruption extends to every level of the government: from the heads of foundations who import goods and hand out contracts to the traffic police and garbage collectors.

"If you want a form signed, a visa stamped, a court case decided, a piece of furniture cleared through customs, someone has to be paid," said a diplomat with long experience in Iran. "In the shah's time, it was only the top echelon. Now, everyone has to be paid."

## One Step Ahead Of the Assassins

### Fundamentalists in Algeria Keep Journalists on the Run

By Youssef Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

**ALGIERS** — Death called on Mourad Hemzaoui at a crossroads after three terrorists kidnapped him as he was returning home from anchoring the late night news.

The terrorists ambushed the service vehicle, bringing him home early Sunday and took him to a deserted part of his neighborhood in Ain Naadja, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) south of the capital, newspapers reported Tuesday. He was tied to a pole and shot three times in a military-style execution as his driver watched.

Mr. Hemzaoui became the 46th Algerian journalist to be killed and the eighth in Algeria's national government-owned television network. His assassins spared his driver's life, telling the terrified man to warn others to quit or face the same fate.

The last week has been particularly bloody for the estimated 3,000 journalists working in Algeria's print, radio and television business in a relentless war declared against them three years ago by Islamic fundamentalists battling to bring down the government of Algeria.

A week before the latest killing, 22-year-old Malika Sabour, who had just started a job as a reporter for the Arabic daily *Echorouk El Arabi*, was shot in her home. Her family was forced to watch after men pushed their way into her house in Reghaia, a neighborhood east of the capital.

For nearly two months, she had been living away from her family to avoid being targeted, as most journalists do. She was killed on the night she chose to go home, which evidently was under surveillance.

In midweek, another journalist, Bakhti Benaouda, was killed in the Western city of Oran by shotgun fire.

Dubbed in Islamist literature as "secularist-atheists," agents of the regime, journalists have been given two choices by Islamic fundamentalists: Either quit their jobs in the media or face the same fate as the 46 killed.

"We have nearly 4,000 men and women working in the field of journalism," Lamine Bechichi, Algeria's communications minister, said as he watched Mr. Hemzaoui's funeral on national television Monday night. "Ensuring their safety completely is a difficult mission."

About 200 Algerian journalists have fled since the campaign to hunt them down was launched by the Armed Islamic

Group, by far the bloodiest armed faction in the civil strife that has taken the lives of well over 30,000 people.

The GIA, as the group is known by its French acronym, stands against all symbols of secularism and has killed scores of unveiled women, artists, writers, intellectuals, teachers — all dubbed symbols of decadent un-Islamic values.

Most of those who fled have gone to France, which colonized this country for 132 years until independence in 1962. But for the great majority working in the Algerian media, leaving is not an easy decision. Visas are rare and jobs are hard to come by overseas.

More significantly, most Algerian journalists prefer to live among families and friends, rather than in exile.

Omar Belbouche, editor of the independent daily *Al Watani*, who narrowly escaped two assassination attempts, says that Algerian journalists have had no choice but to turn against fundamentalists, reinforcing the deadly antipathy between fundamentalists and the media.

A senior Western diplomat said: "It is true the great majority of journalists here are anti-Islamist and have become, therefore, the subject of tremendous hatred by the fundamentalists. Some of those killed are not targeted personally."

"If they live in a neighborhood where fundamentalists abound, word spreads around there is a journalist around. Sooner or later some aspiring Islamist revolutionary offers them as the 'contribution to the cause.' Most cannot go home or do so surreptitiously."

Mr. Sabour, for example, was just out of journalism school, having had little time to make personal enemies while working at *Echorouk El Arabi*, the largest circulation daily in this country of 28 million people.

Most journalists here live like fugitives, moving between friends' houses. Important journalists, whose friendship is prized by the government, get added protection from the state, which offers them safe houses. But such favors deepen the conviction among their fundamentalist foes that they are government agents.

Foreign journalists visiting Algeria also have been affected. The few groups allowed in are confined to guarded residences and have to move around with armed guards to protect them, which severely restricts their reporting ability.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### SAS Pilots Threaten Strike Over Pay

**COPENHAGEN (Bloomberg)** — Scandinavian Airlines System said its pilots were threatening to strike on Friday if a pay demand is not met. If the strike goes ahead, passengers on international and intercontinental flights — about 30 percent of SAS's total departures — will be affected, said an SAS spokesman.

### 103 Die in Mali Cholera Outbreak

**RAMAKO, Mali (AP)** — An outbreak of cholera has killed at least 103 people and affected 533 since May 9, health officials said Tuesday. The outbreak started in the southern city of Mopti and has struck south to Segou and north up to Timbuktu. Cholera is a waterborne disease caused by poor hygiene, and the affected areas are along the Niger River.

Moscow shut down its main international Sheremetyevo-2 airport on Tuesday for emergency repairs after a heat wave buckled the runway, Interfax news agency reported. Aeroflot was forced to reschedule 28 flights but no other carrier should be affected. Temperatures have soared to an unusually high 32 degrees centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit).

A pilots' strike halted all flights by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines from its Schiphol Airport home base Tuesday. The six-hour strike called by the Dutch Pilots Association over a contract impasse was the first strike by pilots of the Dutch flag carrier in 37 years.

French rail workers are to stage a 24-hour strike on Wednesday. The state railway company, SNCF, said the stoppage would not affect TGV high-speed trains and long-distance routes but traffic could be disrupted on regional lines and the Paris suburban network.

## Banks May Charge Interest, Islamic Jurist Says

**ALEXANDRIA, Egypt** — Egypt's top Islamic jurist challenged centuries of Islamic practice on Tuesday by officially supporting banks that charge fixed interest rates.

"Banks that set fixed interest are closer to Islam because they make clear people's entitlement," the mufti told Arab businessmen in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria.

Unury is banned in the Koran, and most Islamic jurists take this to apply to all forms of borrowing at fixed interest.

In practice, many institutions in the Islamic banking community have developed alternatives to interest, like imposing fixed service charges or acting as buying agents for clients.

Many delegates to the conference applauded the mufti's ruling.

Others said in shock that it

contradicted basic Muslim precepts. "I reject this edict," said a prominent Saudi businessman, Saleh Kamel.

"Islam offers many alternatives to charging interest. There is no need to resort to this."

"I don't think Muslims will accept his views," said a Sudanese banker, Hassan Satti.

The mufti told delegates in an address marking the first day of the new Islamic year that Islam simply required financial transactions to be marked by "clarity and justice."

"This is a very important issue he has raised," said Hamdi Salem, an adviser at Egypt's Trade Ministry.

"It gives people the opportunity to work together with banks and shows there is no restriction under Islam on interest rates."

An economist, Mukhtar Sherif, also praised the mufti's criti-

cism of Western-style banks that established "Islamic" subsidiaries to meet growing demand for banking services that comply with the Muslim prohibition on interest.

But Mr. Satti, general manager of Sudan's Shamil Islamic Bank, said Muslims should stick to traditional Islamic deals that emphasize partnership between borrower and lender.

Mr. Satti said most Muslim scholars would disagree with the sheikh, and questioned his motives.

"I think the government made him say it," he said.

**Japan AIDS Deaths at 561**  
Agence France-Press  
**TOKYO** — The number of deaths from AIDS in Japan has risen to 561, with six more fatalities reported in the March-April period, the Health and Welfare Ministry said Tuesday.

Check Thursday's newspaper for a chance to win a holiday in Spain.

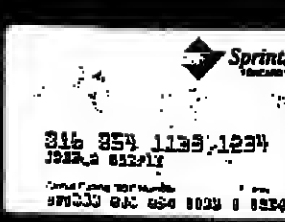


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## THE AMERICAS

## Research May Fall Victim to U.S. Health Care Reform

By Elisabeth Rosenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Biomedical research, long considered a cornerstone of American medicine, threatens to become a silent casualty of the reorganization of the country's health-care system, caught between the relentless search for cheaper medical care and budget-cutting fervor among politicians.

American research has produced myriad discoveries — from new treatments for strokes to drugs for premature babies with damaged lungs.

But in today's lean times, nobody seems able or willing to pay for it: not legislators intent on balancing budgets; not hospitals whose revenues are shrinking in an age of managed care, and not the new breed of for-profit health-maintenance organizations that will pay hospitals to treat their clients but not a penny more.

Most research takes place at medical schools and hospitals, where it is paid for by a wide variety of sources. Billions of dollars each year from the National Institutes of Health are supplemented by millions more from medical schools, hospitals, insurers, corporations and foundations. And today, all these sources are declining.

"What is happening now is a nightmare," said Dr. Herbert Pardes, dean of Columbia University's medical school. "Every funding stream we have used to pay for research is being hacked apart."

In the corridors of New York's medical centers, the signs of trouble are everywhere: long-time researchers quitting their labs to enter private practice, discouraged young doctors unable to find research money or jobs, prestigious medical schools unable to afford to hire the researchers that they welcomed just three years ago. More and more, hospitals are requiring re-

searchers who are also physicians to pay their own way, seeing patients in clinics part-time to bring in money.

Health economists say the repercussions will be felt outside the lab as well, as technicians are dismissed from shrinking projects, successful scientists move out of state and the city's medical centers become unable to pay their bills. Part of each researcher's grant goes to the medical center to subsidize the more mundane aspects of maintaining its infrastructure, like covering heating bills and paying janitors.

In 25 years as a scientist at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Eric Hall has seen research money ebb and flow, but this year he has watched his financing vanish as if carried out on a riptide.

With the National Institutes of Health financing a smaller percentage of applications than ever before, he lost two longstanding federal grants, together worth more than \$1 million a year.

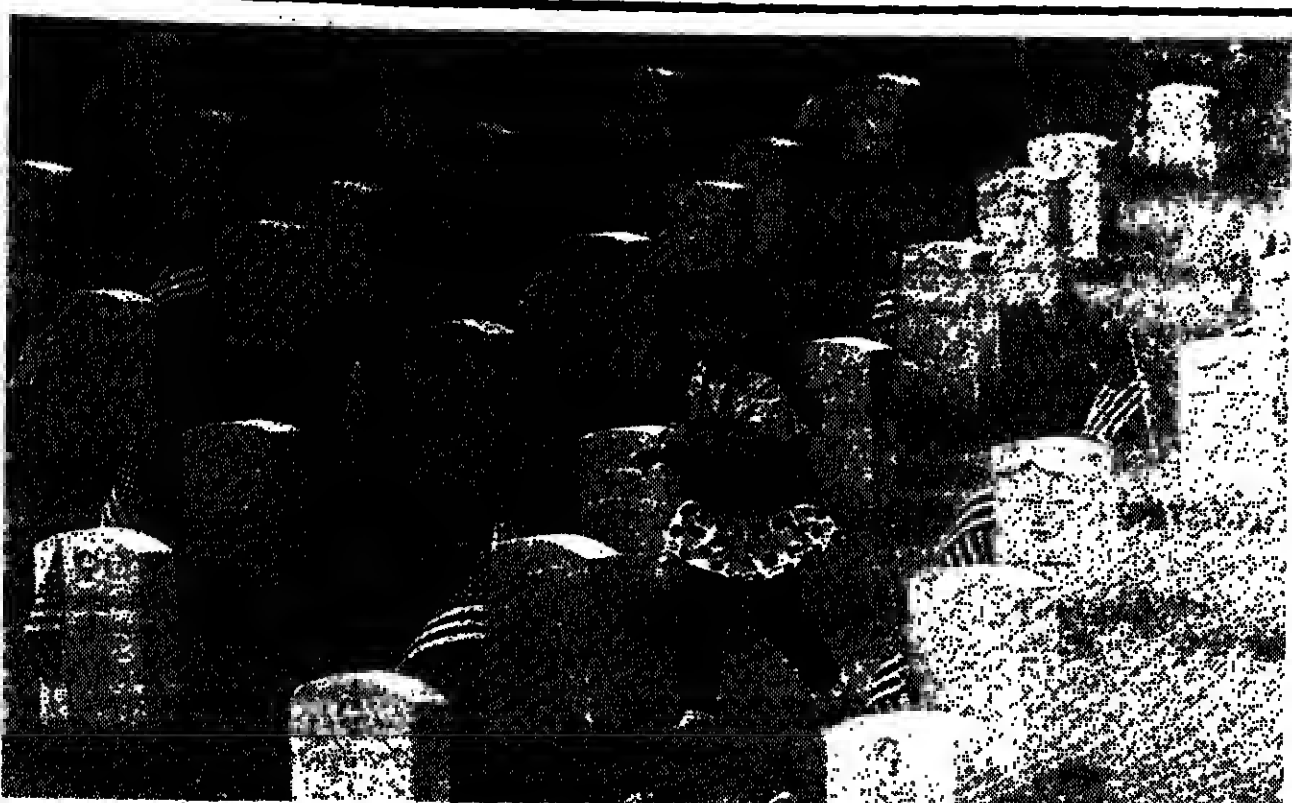
Columbia's medical school, which used to support researchers through such hard times, has become tightfisted these days, since its hospital, Columbia-Presbyterian, could lose more than \$30 million in payments from Medicaid and Medicare.

And Dr. Hall's department, radiation oncology, is not likely to bail him out either, with revenues threatened by managed care. As a result, his respected Center for Radiological Research, which had a staff of 45 a few years ago, is down to 30 and "shrinking fast."

The scientists who are left, he said, spend much of their time searching for grant money.

The National Institutes of Health — the single largest source of research money in the country — is able to pay for only 15 percent of the research proposals it receives, down from more than 33 percent seven years ago.

Proposals in Congress would cut its \$11.3 billion budget up to 10 percent.



FLOWERING — Amber Rose Jansz, 3, taking a Memorial Day stroll in Wood National Cemetery in Milwaukee.

## Away From Politics

• Three people were killed and 23 injured when a tornado ripped through Great Barrington, Massachusetts, a state civil defense official said. There also was extensive damage in the town, 120 miles (200 kilometers) west of Boston. (Reuters)

• An unarmed intruder was shot three times by a private security guard after he scaled the fence at the pop singer Madonna's home in Hollywood Hills, California. (Reuters)

• A woman chasing a piece of trash in the subway in the New York City borough of Queens fell into the tracks, losing parts of both legs as a train rushed over her. The woman, a visitor from Trinidad, remained conscious and even joked with rescue

workers. The thief disappeared into a tunnel leading to Manhattan and was being sought by the police. (NYT)

• A complaint about firecrackers escalated into looting and street riots in Rock Island, Illinois. Five people were arrested and seven were injured, including a policeman who broke his wrist. The unrest began when a police officer responding to a complaint about firecrackers was met by a crowd of about 100 people, some of whom threw rocks and bottles at him. (AP)

• A 9-year-old boy died a day after a stray bullet struck him in the head as he fled gunfire that erupted during a playground basketball game in Milwaukee. A 20-year-old man was charged. Witnesses said about 20 youngsters had been playing basketball when the argument began. One of the players left the court, got a gun from his car and started shooting. (AP)

3 Bodies Discovered In Oklahoma Ruins  
The Search Comes to an EndBy Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — The bodies of three people have been found in the rubble of the federal building here, and the authorities said they were the last expected to be found from the April 19 bombing that killed 167 people.

The bodies are presumed to be those of Christy Rosas, 22, and Virginia Thompson, 56, employees of the credit union on the third floor of the nine-story building, and Alvin Justus, 54, a customer, the Oklahoma County Medical Examiner's Office said.

Ray L. Blakeney, a spokesman for the medical examiner's office, said the bodies could not be definitively identified immediately.

"But we have notified the families of the two females that we have made this discovery," Mr. Blakeney said.

The two women had been counted among the 166 known fatalities in the explosion, because they were known to have been in the building.

But Mr. Justus's whereabouts had been unclear, and a positive identification of him would bring the total to 167.

"We have no more reports of others who were in the building," Mr. Blakeney said.

A wrecking crew found the bodies shortly after 6 P.M. in a section of the building that was too precarious for rescue workers to search while the devastated structure still stood. It was demolished by controlled explosions last Tuesday.

Now just rubble remains of the building whose image had been ingrained since the day of the blast: a tower of cubes, dripping with bits of apparel and office furnishings, looking like some monster had taken a gargantuan bite out of its glass-walled hide.

The downtown area around the site seemed largely barren of traffic on Monday, exaggerating the desolation that the

bomb caused for blocks around.

Plywood still covers the shattered windows of scores of buildings, but a few shops and bars have reopened.

Wreaths and color photographs of children who were killed hang on the fence around the site.

At one spot, people have inserted the now-ubiquitous memorial ribbons as well as small American flags.

The bodies found on Monday were located in an area of the rubble known as "the pit."

The bodies, Mr. Blakeney said, "were found in exactly the area where we thought they were — between pillars 20 and 22."

The credit union was on the third floor near those pillars. "We thought they would go straight down, which they did," he said.

He said FBI evidence retrieval teams would be searching the site on Tuesday.

Fire fighters had combed the rubble of the building for more than two weeks after the bombing but had called off the search on May 5, knowing that Ms. Rosas and Ms. Thompson's bodies were still there.

Before the demolition, the area of the credit union was marked and covered with protective cloth.

Ms. Rosas had worked at the Federal Employees Credit Union for just eight days. Ms. Thompson had started in January.

One of them was at her desk, the other probably standing at a file cabinet when the bomb went off.

Mr. Justus was an army veteran and a disabled former federal employee who was a frequent visitor to the credit union office. He was last seen the morning of the bombing.

"I am anxious to really know it is him — which I know it is," Mr. Justus's sister, Violet Root, told The Associated Press from London, Kentucky. "It won't be over until we get him back."

## Simpson Judge Halts End Run on Evidence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Defense attorneys for O. J. Simpson failed Tuesday in a further attempt to introduce into evidence Mr. Simpson's statement to police a day after his former wife was stabbed to death.

Introducing the statement would have allowed the jury to hear Mr. Simpson's version of events the night of the murders without his taking the witness stand and being questioned by prosecutors.

The defense attorney Barry Scheck sought to ask Collin Ya-

mauchi, a police DNA analyst, if he had spoken to Detective Tom Lange, a lead investigator into the June 12, 1994, stabbing deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Mr. Scheck also sought to ask if Mr. Lange had told Mr. Ya-mauchi about the statement Mr. Simpson made to police.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the murders.

His defense attorneys were rebuffed by Judge Lance A. Ito last week when they tried to introduce his statement after

Mr. Ya-mauchi testified that he believed, from television news accounts that Mr. Simpson had been in Chicago the night of the murders and had a cast-iron alibi.

Under California evidence law a suspect's statement can be introduced if there is testimony relating to it during the trial.

Mr. Scheck's new attempt to enter the statement through Mr. Ya-mauchi's testimony Tuesday raised the ire of the prosecutor

Marcia Clark when the defense attorney asked the witness, "Are you aware of any legal issues that have arisen in the last two days that make it important for you to forget that you ever saw or spoke to Detective Lange on the morning of June 14?"

Judge Ito raised his own objection and told the jury to "dis-regard the implication of that question."

Later, with the jury absent, Ms. Clark told Judge Ito the question was "so unethical and so improper" that a transcript of it should be sent to the California State Bar, and Mr.

Scheck should not be allowed to practice law in California.

Mr. Scheck said the question was legitimate and that in asking if he had deliberately refrained from mentioning Mr. Simpson's statement, Mr. Judge Ito ruled that the statement could not be brought out through Mr. Ya-mauchi and ordered Mr. Scheck to refrain from that line of questioning.

(Reuters, AP)

## High Court Eases Deadline For Laid-Off Workers to Sue

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A unanimous Supreme Court on Tuesday relaxed the deadlines for workers who want to sue their companies for failing to give adequate notice of plant closings and mass layoffs.

In a case of great practical importance to employers, employees and labor unions, the court said the deadlines for filing such lawsuits are the same as those provided for in the most similar state law.

Some federal appeals courts had imposed a six-month deadline for filing such lawsuits, and the Supreme Court's decision indicates that those rulings were wrong.

In other actions, the justices announced these decisions:

• They agreed to clarify the deadline for people to file late federal income tax returns and still get refunds if too much money was withheld from their paychecks.

• They refused to let Missouri prison officials tell guards when to use some of the compensatory time off they earn by working overtime.

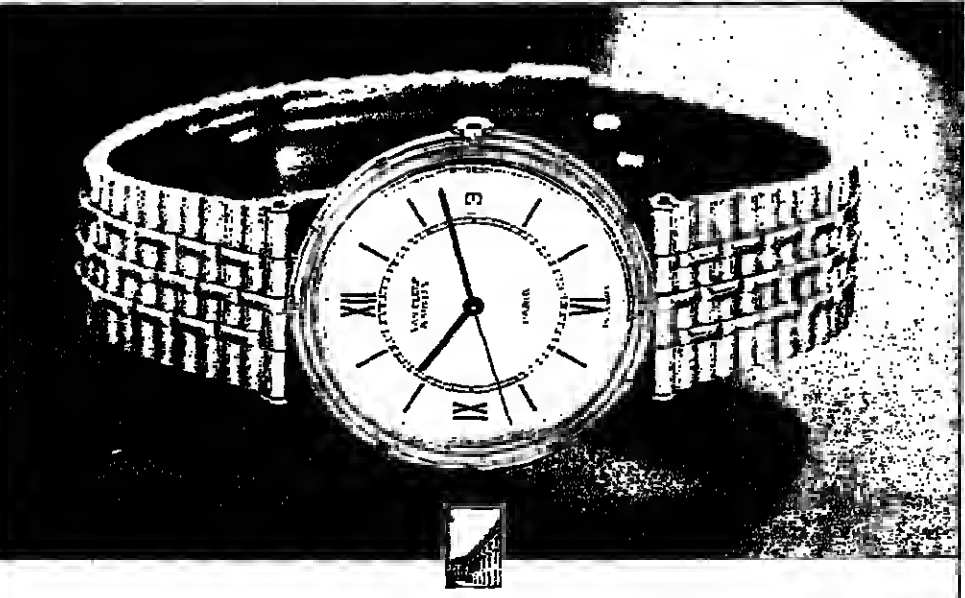
• They let stand a state court injunction barring anti-abortion demonstrators from picketing within 100 feet of the Westfield, New Jersey, home of a doctor who performs abortions.

• They let state inmates serving consecutive sentences challenge a conviction in federal court even if they have finished serving the sentence for that crime.

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## POLITICAL NOTES

## \$100 Million for Counterterrorism

WASHINGTON — Without waiting for a full-scale debate on President Bill Clinton's anti-terrorism bill, Congress this month provided about \$100 million in new counterterrorism funds to law enforcement agencies after the Oklahoma City bombing.

But the additional money for the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was appropriated only after House Republicans, wary of giving too much power to those agencies, extracted a public promise from Republican leaders that "no new or expanded authorities" were being granted, other than permission to pay a \$2 million reward to capture the people responsible for the bombing.

The give-and-take was engineered by a Republican freshman representative, Robert L. Barr of Georgia, who was appointed by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, also a Republican of Georgia. Mr. Barr headed a special task force on firearms that pointed out tensions among congressional Republicans.

Republicans since President Richard Nixon have scored political points by standing for law and order, but now rank-and-file conservatives are questioning proposals to give federal law enforcement agencies more money and power. (WP)

## Pentagon Plight: Too Much Money

WASHINGTON — While other departments of the government fight for survival, the Pentagon has an unusual problem: too much money offered by a bawky, Republican-led committee in the House.

Hours after the committee recommended adding \$9.5 billion to defense next year, the Pentagon's top procurement chief warned that the military could be hurt by too much of a good thing.

Speaking to reporters at a breakfast meeting last week, Paul Kaminski, undersecretary of defense for acquisition, said a few billion spent now on expanding weapons production could commit the government to tens of billions down the road.

The B-2 bomber program, for example, would get \$553 million under the House National Security Committee bill. But if the money turns into a commitment to buy 20 more of the Stealth bombers, it could quickly add up to more than \$15 billion. (AP)

## Gingrich Makes Good on Promise

WASHINGTON — Well, it worked, just as the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, thought it would.

On March 1, Mr. Gingrich went to the Buena Vista neighborhood in southeast Washington to speak with pupils at the Lucy Ellen Moten Elementary School. He urged them to read, and, as an incentive, he promised that they would receive \$2 apiece for every book they finished during the next 2½ months. The boys and girls applauded.

The 2½ months ended May 15. The kids' take: \$1,062. The 120 pupils read 531 books. "They were so excited," said Beverly Reid, the guidance counselor at the school. Ms. Reid, who arranged for the Moten children to participate in the reading program, said the children also were "very, very proud."

The money came from the Earning by Learning Foundation, a nonprofit organization that Mr. Gingrich promotes and for which he has helped raise money. (WP)

## Quote / Unquote

Violet Root after the body of her brother, Alvin Justus, was finally recovered from the bombed-out federal building in Oklahoma City: "He never broke a law. He never drank or smoked and he was a Christian. That's one consolation. I know he is in heaven. I can lay him to rest with peace." (AP)

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## ASIA

# China Pushes a New Hero Worship

## Beijing Seeks Antidote to Capitalism's 'Unhealthy Values'

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — There were war medals for sale recently at an outdoor street market in Chengdu. They were on display between tables where people were peddling everything from fake jade necklaces to silver-decorated ferns of dead Tibetan monks.

What price does a piece of secondhand valor possess these days? the peddler was asked.

About \$20, he replied.

The medals looked authentic. Their faces were engraved in the socialist realist style of the '50s, depicting brave-looking soldiers bearing guns, with straight lines to indicate the beams of light radiating from them. The swatches of fabric attached to the medals were badly frayed, from years of proud exhibition.

Not long ago, few Chinese people would have thought of hawking a hard-earned medal from China's war of liberation, but in today's atmosphere of raw commerce and acquisitiveness, old-fashioned heroism has been devalued. In the eyes of many Chinese, the era of reform has put too much of China up for sale.

"People regard money as the highest value in life," said Wang Ruoshui, a former deputy editor of the People's Daily who was kicked out of the Chinese Communist Party. "Today money means happiness, money means all. People are even willing to prostitute themselves."

The party believes it has an antidote to this problem: the promotion of heroes. This is performed with all the pomp and circumstance that political leadership can bring to bear on such a product: television specials, books, ceremonies held at the Great Hall of the People and high praise from the nation's top leaders. It has spawned an entire industry, with a line of Communist heroes going back 40 years.

These heroes are supposed to appeal to the same young people in China who today are more likely to admire Michael Jordan than President Jiang Zemin, or the Taiwanese pop star Andy Lau than the senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

To come up with an alternative pantheon of heroes, the government has set up a hero production process. On June 29, 1993, the government established the China Foundation for Heroism Awards.

Manned by former police commissioners and state security officials and housed in a nondescript building just outside Beijing's third ring road, it was created with "the sole purpose and aim of inspiring the whole society to carry forth and support social justice, public order and the general mood of the public," according to its secretary-general, Zhou Shishang.

While many of the heroes in past years were common laborers, many of the manufactured contemporary heroes are private business people. Instead of glorifying people overcoming adversity, the foundation often recognizes entrepreneurs who help the less fortunate.

"Right now our society is in a transition from a planned economy to a free-market economy," Mr. Zhou said. "There are different values, maybe some unhealthy values like individualism or people who take money."

He described how a contemporary hero is nominated by his work unit, passed up rung after rung of Chinese bureaucracy and subjected to a background check before receiving the official stamp of approval.

So far the foundation has singled out about 500 individuals, organized publicity events, published books lauding their deeds and produced videos. Of-

ten the heroes receive fees or special benefits, although Mr. Zhou said that "first is their spiritual reward."

Though the Communist Party vows to create a classless society in China someday, heroes are divided into first, second and third classes depending on their deeds. The choice of heroes speaks volumes about what the party expects of Chinese citizens, and what qualities it feels are missing from contemporary China. At the moment, those missing qualities seem to be honesty, loyalty to the party and obedience.

The hero of the moment is Kong Fansen. A native of the eastern province of Shandong, Mr. Kong was assigned to be party secretary in a mountainous prefecture of Tibet, where he died in an automobile accident last November at age 50. In the last five weeks, the People's Daily has printed a full-page profile of Mr. Kong's life and three Page 1 editorials, and radio and TV stations around the country have broadcast tributes to him.

"In recent months a name has rung out, spreading like roaring waves through the urban and rural areas on the Tibetan Plateau and across the vast area of Shandong," said an editorial splashed last month across the front page of the People's Daily.

These editorials are usually messages directly from the top of the Politburo, said former People's Daily journalists. So what did Mr. Kong do to deserve such high praise? He helped poor children. And

"lofty ideals," "disliked empty talk," the People's Daily said. Most notably, perhaps, he was "just and honest," traits all too rare among government and party officials these days.

With Beijing caught up in a corruption scandal that has already brought down the city's powerful party secretary, the People's Daily pointedly noted that Mr. Kong "never abused his functions and powers to seek private gain."

Sometimes it is hard to see the moral of the stories of these heroes: they seem more like martyrs. The lesson often seems to be as much about the cruelty of fate as about the nobility of a few individuals who rise above theirs.

Take the heralded case of Wang Yanchun, an entrepreneur from Jilin Province. A former soldier, he returned home and became a local saint. He dove into icy water to work to protect dikes and dams during flooding. He stopped three women who had stolen clothes from a vendor. On another occasion he battled swindlers selling fake medicines to the villagers. In the market where he and his wife had a fruit stand, he helped old people push carts. He mended a nurse's son so she could tend to the sick. And he lent money to a woman to start a successful business and buy medical treatment for her husband.

At age 27, however, Mr. Wang was killed while trying to prevent a petty theft.

Prime Minister Li Peng recently did his part to hold up exemplary people for Chinese to emulate. In China's equivalent of a State of the Union address, Mr. Li named eight people who rose above the call of duty to aid their fellow citizens. Two had died, including a cadre who perished in a flood and a policeman killed chasing a criminal. Another was a self-educated engineer and inventor. One was a teacher in remote mountain areas. One was a People's Liberation Army soldier "who loves the army and goes all out in military training." Two were women. One was a doctor and the other a "fine example of a PLA man's wife," who dutifully serves her hard-working husband.



Prime Minister Li Peng as he cut the ribbon to open the Zhuhai airport on Tuesday.

## Chinese Zone Near Macao Opens New Airport

REUTERS  
ZHUHAI, China — Prime Minister Li Peng on Tuesday inaugurated Zhuhai Airport, a development that this city on the Pearl River delta in southern China is counting on to propel growth.

Commercial flights to and from the airport in the southern China special economic zone will begin on June 18. The domestic airport expects to connect to 18 Chinese cities.

Officials said the airport, which is capable of handling the biggest passenger

planes, would serve only domestic routes.

They denied that the city had sought permission from Beijing to accept international flights.

Government officials in the nearby Portuguese enclave of Macao had expressed concern that Zhuhai had sought international services, which would put it in competition with Macao's international airport, due to open at the end of the year.

Macao is to revert to Chinese rule in 1999.

The Zhuhai airport was built to handle 100,000 flights, 12 million passengers and 400,000 metric tons of cargo a year.

It was expected to reach capacity by 2010. This year, officials expect it to handle 7,000 flights, with 1 million passengers.

The number of passengers is expected to rise 20 percent to 30 percent a year for the following six years.

## Manila Police Tied to Deaths

REUTERS  
MANILA — A Philippine police investigator on Tuesday supported testimony by an officer that 11 alleged bank robbers were executed by policemen and not killed in a gun battle with the police.

The investigator, Conzon de la Cruz, said at a Senate hearing that the victims were riding in two vans in a police convoy on May 18 when the convoy pulled to the side of the road and the policemen opened fire on the vans.

He said his superiors later told him to deny that he had been at the scene.

The officer's testimony largely supported that of another police officer, Eduardo de los Reyes, who had said the victims had been summarily killed while handcuffed in the vans.

## In Cambodia, Equality in the Mine-Clearing Field

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE  
PHNOM PENH — Six widows and 20 survivors who had lost limbs to explosions graduated this week from a course on clearing land mines and will be deployed soon to help rid Cambodia of an estimated 6 million to 10 million mines.

"I would like to congratulate these people, who have dedicated themselves to a difficult future, but one that is essential to the future of Cambodia," Rae

McGrath, head of the British pioneer project Mines Awareness Group, said at the graduation ceremony.

The idea to use amputees as mine-clearers developed when a worker with the British group, working in the troubled northwest province of Battambang, returned to work after an accident last year that cost him his left leg below the knee. Mr. McGrath said.

The group's director in Cam-

bodia, Chris Horwood, added that the issue of "bias" in terms of job opportunities with mine-clearing agencies arose after a conversation with one of the group's ex-military clearers.

"I realized that all mine-clearance, nongovernmental agencies had all given jobs to ex-soldiers," he said.

"There is problem with a bias there."

The women graduates are all widows of men killed by mines,

said Anne Moran, an official with the British group. Mr. McGrath said the project responded to the "obvious needs" of Cambodia, where an estimated 200 to 300 Cambodians were killed or injured every month during the country's civil war.

But it also addressed the issues of equality for women and the disabled and the issue of employment and survival of families of those who survive mine accidents, he added.



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EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Blair Would Keep EU Veto

BONN — The British opposition leader, Tony Blair, pledged Tuesday that a Labor government would stand up firmly for Britain's interests in the European Union and never relinquish its national veto in key areas of policy.

"We will maintain the veto vigorously in the key areas," he said in a speech in Bonn.

Mr. Blair said Labor was determined that Britain should play an active part in making the EU more effective and more responsive to the needs of its citizens.

"No one should underestimate our determination to stand up for British interests in the negotiations, just as the German government will stand up for German interests," he told the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, which is affiliated with Germany's Social Democrats.

"We will not agree," he added, "to giving up our veto in crucial areas like security, taxation, treaty change and border controls." (Reuters)

EU Plans Talks in Asia

BRUSSELS — Asian nations and the European Union are expected to hold a summit meeting in Thailand in the first half of 1996, the EU council of foreign ministers said here Monday.

The proposed gathering of heads of state and government would be informal and provide an opportunity for discussion of political and economic questions of mutual interest. (AFP)

Budapest Opens Debate

BUDAPEST — Hungary said Tuesday it was beginning a debate over the draft of its new modernization program that envisages the country's integration into the European Union and NATO.

The program envisages a 3 to 4 percent annual growth in gross domestic product and a gradual reduction of consumer inflation to below 20 percent, and cutting unemployment below 10 percent, Prime Minister Gyula Horn said.

The result of the debate will be summed up and a detailed program will be prepared by November for the remaining three years of the current Socialist-Liberal government, an official statement said. (Reuters)

Turkish Cypriots Protest

NICOSIA — Turkish Cypriots said Tuesday that an invitation for Greek Cypriots to attend a European Union summit meeting next month would only deepen the division of Cyprus.

Hakki Atun, who serves as prime minister in a Turkish Cypriot government recognized only by Ankara, said, "At a time when efforts are under way to bring together the community leaders of Cyprus, this will only encourage the Greek Cypriots to shun the negotiating table."

France, current president of the EU, asked Cyprus and 10 other states seeking EU membership to attend a meeting in Cannes on June 26 and 27.

In March the EU promised to begin full membership talks with Cyprus regardless of whether the rival Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities on the island, which has been divided since a 1974 Turkish invasion, can agree on a federal relationship. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: European Commission holds weekly meeting, adopts report by commissioner for economic and monetary union, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, on the introduction of single currency.

BRUSSELS: Agriculture Minister Kalevi Hämäläinen of Finland meets with the EU commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler, and the EU commissioner for budget and personnel, Erkki Liikanen.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for fisheries, Emma Bonino, meets with the Irish fishing minister, Sean Barrett.

ZEIST, Netherlands: The commissioner for research, Edith Cresson, addresses the Teletop conference.

PRAGUE: The EU-Czech Republic association parliamentary committee convenes to discuss the Czech Republic's membership strategy. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Berlusconi Summoned by Magistrates

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE  
MILAN — The Milan prosecutor's office decided Tuesday to summon former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi on Friday for questioning on alleged tax evasion, judicial sources said.

But a lawyer's strike currently in force could upset the proceedings.

Mr. Berlusconi had earlier refused to comply with a summons to appear May 8 for questioning by investigating magistrates in Milan, who are running the country's massive anti-corruption "Clean Hands" probe.

He said at the time that it would have been "a waste of time" for himself and the magistrates.

Mr. Berlusconi was to be grilled Friday on alleged tax evasion in connection with the purchase of land at Macherio, near Milan, where he lives.

The case is separate from an inquiry into alleged corruption by his media group, Fininvest, concerning alleged payments made to tax inspectors.

In a separate development on Tuesday, television stations owned by Mr. Berlusconi were reprimanded for running large numbers of advertisements

against a referendum scheduled for June.

Giuseppe Santaniello, national broadcasting watchdog, said that Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest, which owns the stations, could be hit with the harshest sanctions legally allowed.

"The contents of the broadcasts were in complete contrast with norms of neutrality in television," Mr. Santaniello wrote in a letter to Fininvest.

In a referendum scheduled for June 11, voters will decide whether the number of television stations that one person can legally own is reduced from three to one.

Encyclical Calls for Dialogue on Papacy's Role

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

ROME — In a lengthy appeal Tuesday for greater unity among Christians, Pope John Paul II invited leaders of other churches to join him in a dialogue on the role of the papacy, one of the most divisive issues in the history of Christianity.

But the 75-year-old pontiff made clear that the authority of the Pope in Rome remained absolute and supreme, a view held as an article of faith within the Roman Catholic Church and rejected by most other Christian churches.

In a 115-page encyclical letter on ecumenism entitled "Ut Unum Sint" ("That They Be One"), the Pope said he had a "particular responsibility" to promote unity among Christians, given the "primacy" of the Roman Pope as the successor to St. Peter.

Thus, he said, he must heed calls "to find a way of

exercising the primacy which, while in no way renouncing what is essential to its mission, is nonetheless open to a new situation."

According to Vatican observers, that "new situation" could in time involve a devolution of some of the Pope's authority to local bishops' conferences, a subject that is already under discussion within the Roman Catholic Church.

In the encyclical — the most authoritative form of papal message — John Paul again repeated his hope that Christianity, which underwent a series of bitter, often bloody schisms and divisions during the last 1,000 years, will rediscover its unity of faith by the Jubilee year 2,000.

The Pope acknowledged that the papacy "constitutes a difficulty for most other Christians, whose memory is marked by certain painful recollections," and as he has done on other occasions, he asked for forgiveness for the sins and errors committed in the name of the Roman Catholic Church.

An examination of the role of the papacy is an "immense task, which we cannot refuse and which I cannot carry out by myself," he said.

He called on "church leaders and their theologians to engage with me in a patient and fraternal dialogue on this subject, a dialogue in which, leaving useless controversies behind, we could listen to one another."

At a press conference on Tuesday, Cardinal Edward Cassidy, who heads the Pope's Council for the Promotion of Christian Unity, said that John Paul was harkening back to the first 1,000 years of Christianity, when the church was still united.

"In essence, the Holy Father asks to see how the primacy of the Bishop of Rome was accepted in the first Christian millennium, to understand whether it can be accepted again in the current world," the cardinal said. "The Pope sees the Catholic position on primacy as an essential point of faith, but the way it is exercised is a question to be discussed."



Mr. Kohl, arriving for a news conference Tuesday, wouldn't say whether he will run again.

Kohl Sees Rebound For Coalition Party

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday predicted that his ailing Free Democratic Party coalition partners would be re-elected to the German Parliament in 1998 but refused to say whether he would run again.

Mr. Kohl, at a news conference, firmly dismissed speculation swirling around the liberal Free Democratic Party since it was soundly defeated in elections for two state legislatures on May 14.

"I will go so far as to bet — something I rarely do — that the FDP will be back in Parliament in 1998," he said.

The chancellor, who remarked in October 1994 that the general election that month would be his last, teased reporters who repeatedly asked if he planned to run one more time.

"You can ask questions for hours, but I won't give you an answer," said Mr. Kohl.

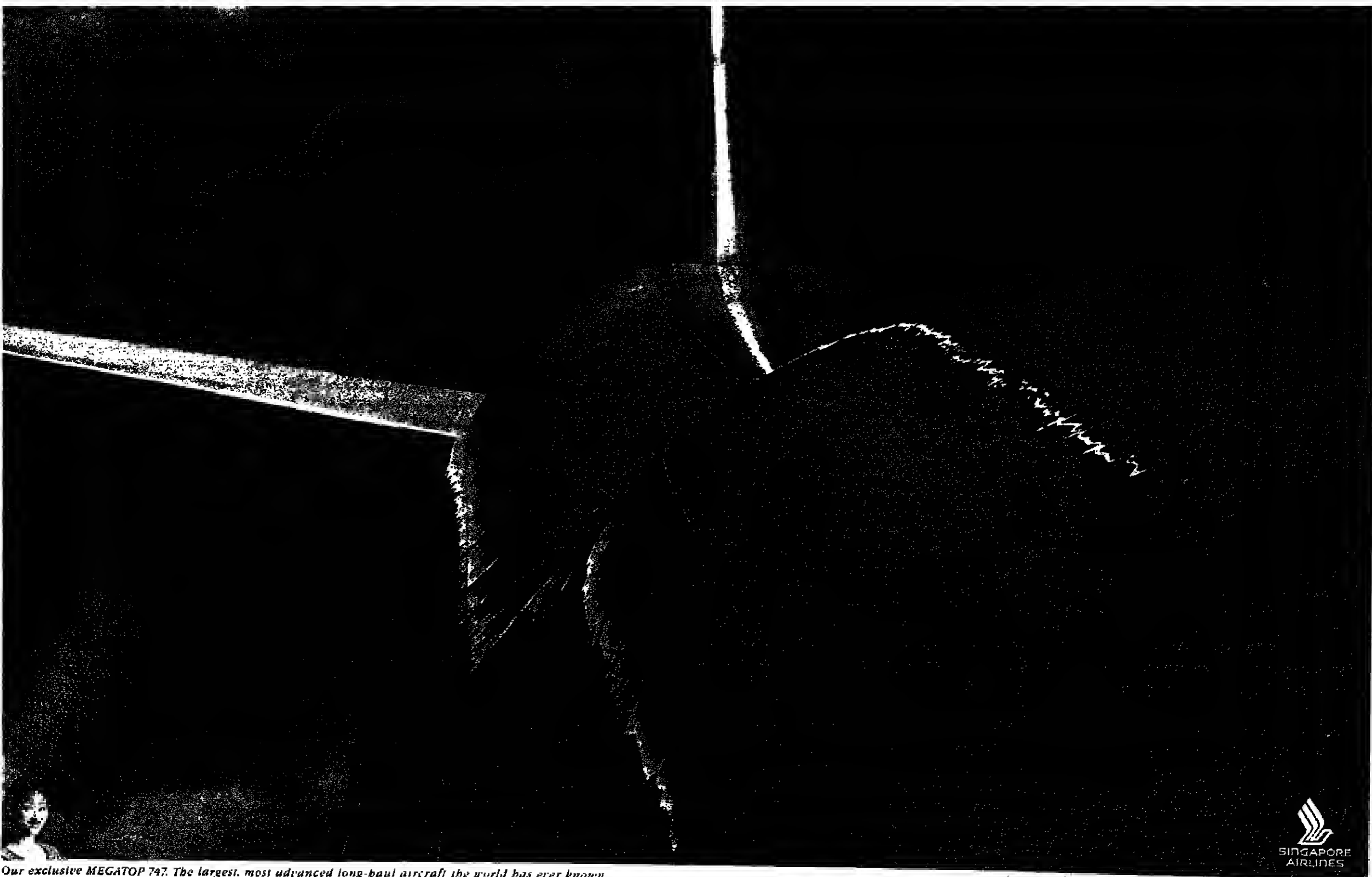
Mr. Kohl, 65, said he had already spoken once about 1998 and would not say any more. He discussed his eventual retirement in the subjunctive mood, leaving all options open.

Bonn has been gripped by a premature debate about the 1998 elections after the Free Democratic Party suffered stinging defeats in the North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen state votes and the ecologist Green Party surged.

Germany Moves To Combat Smog

BONN — The German cabinet approved plans Tuesday to ban cars without catalytic converters from the roads when ozone reaches levels harmful to health.

A government spokesman said that the ruling coalition parties would now draft the law to combat "summer smog," based on proposals put forward by the Environment Ministry last week.



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## EUROPE

# NATO Lauds Russia On Security Pact But Moscow Warns Alliance Not to Enlist Members in East

**The Associated Press**  
NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, led NATO officials Tuesday in hailing Russia's decision to participate in the alliance's Partnership for Peace as "beginning a new era" in relations with Moscow.

But his Russian counterpart, Andrei V. Kozyrev, warned NATO that the new cooperation agreements would be threatened if the alliance went ahead with plans to take on new members in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Christopher, however, addressed the good news. "An enhanced NATO-Russia relationship is the next important element in our overall strategy for European security," he said at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

Early Tuesday morning, Mr. Kozyrev said the venture could "contribute to constructive cooperation for ensuring

as a full member of its Partnership for Peace program.

He said he would seal the agreement with an exchange of documents when he meets NATO foreign ministers Wednesday.

But in a warning, Mr. Kozyrev said: "A decision about the enlargement of NATO to the East would create for Russia the need for a corresponding correction of its attitude to Partnership for Peace."

In a letter to NATO headquarters, Mr. Kozyrev also called for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be transformed "from a military alliance to a political organization."

NATO's Partnership for Peace clears the way for exchanges of military information, joint maneuvers and combined training of troops.

Mr. Kozyrev said the venture could "contribute to constructive cooperation for ensuring



Mr. Kozyrev and Mr. Christopher conferring at The Hague before the Russian's announcement early Tuesday.

long-term peace, stability and security."

He said Russia would endorse a second document setting out an "enhanced dialogue" with NATO that goes beyond the partnership programs the alliance has signed with 26 nations.

The second paper calls for consultations on areas ranging from cooperation in peacekeeping to nuclear security.

"The order of European security founded on cooperation must be built with Russia, not against it," said the secretary-general of NATO, Willy Claes.

Mr. Kozyrev's letter made clear, however, that Moscow has not dropped the fierce objections to NATO's enlargement that caused him to freeze Russia's participation in the partnership last December, five months after he signed Russia

"The attitude of Russia toward enlargement of NATO remains unchanged," he wrote.

But Mr. Christopher said to the foreign ministers here: "NATO enlargement remains an essential part of our strategy to build a more integrated Europe of democracies at peace."

## In Sakhalin Quake, The Political Fallout Limits on Aid Underscore Moscow's Financial Straits

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The devastating earthquake on Russia's remote Sakhalin Island is beginning to have political consequences.

Nearly three days after the quake destroyed most of the town of Neftegorsk early Sunday, President Boris N. Yeltsin went on national television for a short address declaring Wednesday a national day of mourning for the victims, who could number up to 2,000.

At times nearly in tears, he promised aid and compensation.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, after awkward comments Monday evening televised from a beach resort in the southern Russian town of Sochi, announced Tuesday that he was ending his vacation to return to Moscow to oversee a commission examining the disaster.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, who has announced that he will head a centrist political block in parliamentary elections in December, began his vacation Saturday.

The sheer remoteness and bleakness of Neftegorsk may have been a factor. When a huge earthquake hit Armenia in 1988, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, immediately broke off an important visit to the United States to tour the devastation and promise aid, much of it never delivered.

This time, in a Russia more aware of its financial limits, a Russia that is still waging a war in Chechnya and is lagging on promises to rebuild the region's war-smashed capital, Grozny, there are no promises to rebuild Neftegorsk.

Instead, the government promises to relocate survivors to the more hospitable southern part of the island. On Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin promised up to \$10,000 to every family that suffered in the earthquake.

But given the extent of the damage in Neftegorsk, it may be difficult to find relatives to

compensate. Officials there said it was already difficult to find living relatives to identify the dead.

"Nature is blind," said a visibly moved Mr. Yeltsin. "There is no way to reconcile yourself to tragedies like these. But they bring people closer together, make them feel like a single family."

He said that "all Russia" was with those who were grieving.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's commission is to meet on Wednesday to hear a report from Deputy Prime Minister Oleg N. Soskovets, who has just visited the scene, where many hundreds of people are trapped in freezing nighttime temperatures under collapsed buildings of shoddy construction.

Poor construction, at least, can be blamed on the Communist past. But officials also blamed the closure of numerous seismological stations, designed to try to predict earthquakes, because of budget cuts.

The real problems now, however, are lack of sufficient heavy cranes, emergency hospital services and poor communications and infrastructure.

Despite the remoteness of the town and its proximity to Japan and South Korea, Mr. Soskovets rejected offers of aid from both countries, saying that Russia needed no help from outsiders.

Television footage of emergency workers and citizens trying to pull survivors from the rubble with bare hands suggests that he might have spoken too soon.

But in today's Russia, seeking help from the West is not done, Western diplomats and Russian officials said.

The Russian official suggested that aid would be accepted in any case.

"But it is nearly too late now," he said.

Sergei Khetagurov, a deputy minister for emergency situations, said similarly: "Rescue work can help save victims only in the first two or three days. After that, there is no one left to save."

## Scottish Village Sticks by Its Benefactor, Crooked He May Be

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

TOMINTOUL, Scotland — On a Saturday night at The Grouse's Nest, they're still willing to raise a glass or two to "Laird Williams," though now his title prompts laughter. And now they just call him "Tony."

There are those in this idyllic highland village in the Cairngorms (population, 320) who say they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, monied aristocrat who arrived in 1986 with his impeccably dressed wife, Kay.

And there are others who say their suspicions were aroused over time, as the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends turned out in fine tweeds or sometimes in a kilt, bought up property after property, sinking so much money into Tomintoul that he single-handedly revived it.

But no one could have possibly guessed the truth — that the bespectacled man with bottomless pockets and an easygoing manner was not a laird at all but a burlesque actor named Walter Mitty fantasy that he was a Highland nobleman and paying for it by embezzling funds from Scotland Yard.

About two weeks ago, a repentant-looking Mr. Williams, who had worked for the Metropolitan Police since 1959 and had risen to a \$65,000 position as deputy director of finance, was brought into the Old Bailey and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison.

Estimates are that he poured nearly \$5 million of stolen money into the village and gave jobs to 43 people. And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him. "I found him a very charming man," said George McAllister, 70, the custodian of the local museum whose family has been farming the surrounding hills for generations. "It's hard to understand why a clever person like him would do a thing like that. It's sad. Of course, it did benefit the village. A lot of the properties were beautifully restored."

A few doors down the square, Donald Carr sat inside his wood-carving shop and described how suspicions began to grow. "Everyone wondered where the money was coming from. Why was he spending it in a wee little place in the highlands? He wouldn't have gotten it back in 100 years."

According to the court, Mr. Williams stole more than \$8 million over eight years. Most of it came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole jurisdiction and that was supposed

to be used to pay informers and conduct surveillance and other undercover activities against the Irish Republican Army.

Instead, it went to create one more British lord.

Mr. Williams bought a fine brick mansion at Haslemere in Surrey. He bought a whitewashed villa with a pool in the Costa del Sol, in Spain. He bought aristocratic titles at auctions, spending \$95,000 to acquire the 15th-century Barony of Chirside and then adding on 10 more Scottish titles.

But most of all, he sunk his ill-gotten gains into this village that captivated his heart with its fine stone cottages, its central green, and its breathtaking view of rolling emerald fields and pine forests disappearing into the distance like the spikes of an ancient army marching over the horizon.

He bought cottages and fixed them up. He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place to nurse a glass of Glenlivet, distilled only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north. And most of all, he bought the down-at-the-heels Gordon Arms and totally renovated it, transforming it from an eyesore into a first-class hotel with 30 handsomely furnished rooms, wood-paneled staircases, false bookshelves with spines of leather and an outstanding restaurant.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## The Beverly Hills Hotel Opens After Face-Lift

with costume and other actors into gods. Whites have turned men into gentlemen," indeed, "on the laws of Washington, Annapolis, Newport."

Whenever Dave Kapell, 33, a Minneapolis songwriter, felt creatively dried up, he would scribble words on strips of paper and rearrange them in various combinations. Poets often do this. Then a friend gave him a stack of refrigerator magnets. Having sneezed, wiped away or spilled much of his scrap-paper work into oblivion, it occurred to him that gluing his words to the magnets would give them more staying power. Then he marketed the idea. At about \$20 for a kit of 440 magnetized words, Magnetic Poetry sales have topped 200,000 in 18 months, The New York Times reports.

*International Herald Tribune.*

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Save the UN Mission

### Peacekeepers in Peril

Bosnian Serb forces have thrown the long-suffering UN protective mission in Bosnia into what could become a terminal crisis. Last week, the Serbs began forcibly taking back the heavy weapons they had earlier yielded to UN custody in the Sarajevo area. Now, after NATO tried to halt these weapons seizures with air strikes, they have seized more than 300 hostages from the UN force.

Those actions not only leave the United Nations unable to fulfill its pledge to protect Sarajevo. They also leave its lightly armed peacekeepers from 17 countries chillingly exposed to public humiliation and potential slaughter. Things cannot go on this way much longer. Countries contributing troops to the UN force will not stand for such risk to their soldiers' lives. Moreover, unless the capacity to protect Bosnian civilians can be restored, those risks would have little justification.

The choices now are to reinforce and redeploy the UN garrison, or to withdraw it altogether in a messy operation that would probably involve American troops because of a Clinton administration pledge to help provide security for such a withdrawal. Unless an acceptable formula for reinforcement and redeployment can be found, withdrawal could soon become unavoidable.

Every effort must be made to save the UN mission, with additional troops from countries currently involved in UN ground operations and a prudent redeployment of the most exposed troops into less vulnerable positions. On Monday, Britain announced the dispatch of some 6,000 additional troops, and last night the international contact group on Bosnia, consisting of the United States, Britain,

France, Germany and Russia, endorsed a strategy of reinforcement and redeployment. That redeployment must not be achieved at the cost of abandoning the besieged civilians in Bosnia's government-held eastern enclaves. Nor can the administration allow it to lead to the introduction of American ground troops.

The Clinton administration is right to offer the equipment needed to better protect UN forces. It is also stationing 2,000 marines on an aircraft carrier in the Adriatic in case UN troops need to be hastily evacuated. But Washington must draw a firm line at lending those troops to any commando operation to rescue UN peacekeeper hostages.

Under the past two administrations, Washington has rightly resisted calls for ground troops, which would make Americans a prime target and change the character of the war. The agreed UN mission is to protect and feed innocent civilians while promoting a diplomatic settlement. It is not to wage war against the Bosnian Serbs, despite the appalling atrocities they have committed against Muslim, Croatian, and even Serbian civilians or their repeated provocations against United Nations peacekeepers. Even as Britain reinforces its garrison, the international contact group must continue to press diplomatically for Serbian recognition of Bosnia and Bosnian Serbian acceptance of the international partition map.

Maintaining a neutral and humanitarian role in a combat zone has been exorbitantly difficult.

But the right response to the current crisis is to make sure UN forces have the necessary military means to defend themselves and carry out their humanitarian mission, not to cross the line to all-out war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### A Debacle for Clinton

The new factor in the Bosnia equation is the utter public humiliation of the United States. Prodded to display "leadership," it pressed for NATO air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs, who had conducted new bombardments of Muslim civilian centers and further provocations of United Nations authority. The Clinton administration acted, however, without taking into due account the previously used, entirely predictable Bosnian Serbian tactic of making UN peacekeepers hostages and evidently — incredibly enough — without an idea of what Step 2 would be after the likely Bosnian Serbian retaliation. There are no American peacekeepers in Bosnia, and hence no American hostages. But the photos of UN soldiers shackled to possible NATO targets mark a particularly costly debacle for the Clinton administration, and given its quarrel with Republicans in Congress over its foreign policy prerogatives as well as over its inclination to work in concert with UN forces, could hardly have happened at a worse time.

It was always clear that if the United Nations was to stand up to the Bosnian Serbs, it had to choose between a spasmodic and brief response for show and one that carefully accepted the risks of a deeper and costlier but more productive engagement. Obviously, the Serbs were counting on the United Nations to fade. They met NATO's strikes on military targets with further outrages and provocations. They are now responsible for a lengthening list of grave violations.

The United Nations must continue searching for effective ways to hold the Serbs responsible. If its force, in concert with the United States, back off now, the rout will have serious ramifications for American diplomacy and American security interests around the world. Bosnia is not of direct strategic significance to the United States. But the final abandonment of Bosnia would rip at the threads of international order and harden a cruel post-Cold War calculus based on the general perception of what aggressors can get away with.

It may be that the UN peacekeepers (what an ironic title that is) need to be regrouped and strengthened because their protection under the current rules has become an intolerable impediment to and distraction from the protection of the Bosnian people. The United States has in the past pledged to contribute forces for the purpose of escorting the exposed peacekeepers out. By following through on this, Washington could become better able to draw allies into doing more. For if the United Nations decides now simply to regroup the peacekeepers and let the Bosnian Serbs have their way, it might as well close up shop except as an international chit-chat society for the foreseeable future. The urgent obligation on the organization is to honor its commitment to protect the Bosnian people and to find the military means to do so.

All through the Bosnian ordeal, a political track has been open to the Serbs. But they have chosen conquest and "ethnic cleansing" rather than conciliation to ensure themselves a decent place in a post-Yugoslav world. This is how they have come to be isolated even from their kin in Serbia proper and even from their political patrons in Russia. Their residual chance of having their own real-enough ethnic grievances addressed lies in their capacity to recognize the rights of others. This is the political message the United Nations must convey along with NATO's bombs. Meanwhile, the Bosnian Serbs must be made to know that they have just made their own prospects dimmer, not brighter.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Executive Demolition

It's a sign of how the political mood has changed in America that the current fashion is not for the creation of cabinet departments but for their demolition. The budget proposals being considered by the House of Representatives include suggestions that the Commerce, Education and Energy departments be abolished. The Senate budget is, for now, more modest on this score; it has only Commerce in its sights. Here again the advocates are obviously engaging in a pretty high proportion of show to substance.

But even so, it is not quite fair to dismiss these suggestions as mere showboating. There is something to be said for stepping back and asking basic questions. Is this array of departments really the right one for what is wanted from government now? Would rearranging some

government functions and junking others lead to a more effective government? The point should be to answer such basic questions and not simply to have a few trophies to show off for constituents of departments summarily extinguished.

A new report from the Brookings Institution points out that abolishing departments is not necessarily the same thing as slimming down government. Its authors, Donald F. Kettl and John J. DiIulio Jr., note that getting rid of federal agencies or reducing their size "does not automatically do away with the people they serve, the public demands they embody, the programs they administer or the tasks they perform." People should keep this in mind as the attacking and defending heats up in the days ahead.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

WASHINGTON — Bosnia policy is the Number One oxymoron in world politics today. The West has no policy for Bosnia, only wishful thinking and good intentions. The United Nations and NATO must now face up to the failure and incoherence of their misconceived joint mission in the Balkans. They must radically transform that mission or abandon it. They must make war, or make way.

For three years, America and its European allies have substituted hope for strategy in Bosnia. Unwilling to help the

### The Serbs are prepared to escalate beyond any price the West will pay.

Bosnian government regain the territory grabbed on the battlefield, they have been also unwilling to let the Serbs win the war outright. NATO governments and others have pin their troops under the UN flag and into harm's way, then sought to muddle through without strategic goals.

The Bosnian Serbs showed where muddling through gets you on a battlefield by grabbing more than 350 UN soldiers as human shields and hostages in response to a NATO bombing raid. The Serbs did so

By Jim Hoagland

confident that the world's most influential politicians, diplomats and generals had not thought through the next move. The plan that NATO carried out with UN approval was this simple: Let's bomb the main Serb ammunition dump and see what happens.

The purpose was to send a signal, not to achieve a military objective. The Serbs sent a far clearer signal back: They are at war. The Serbs are willing to kill many more and to die in far greater numbers for their goals than the blue-helmeted outsiders are.

They will escalate beyond any price the West will pay.

The hostage stalemate emphasizes how badly mislead the UN and NATO are in this Balkan tragedy. It also makes clear that this joint venture has now become untenable.

The United Nations is good at providing humanitarian help and peacekeepers to separate forces that are ready to be separated by a politically neutral force. But the world organization is in Bosnia primarily as a political cover, to take the heat off the NATO governments that want to affect the outcome without becoming directly involved there. These governments essentially want nobody to win in Bosnia and no outside power to become too involved.

Having to seek UN approval for air strikes lets NATO tie its own hands when it wants its hands tied. Organized and trained

to repulse Soviet invasion, the 16-member defensive alliance exposes itself to international ridicule with on-the-job training to become a UN subcontractor.

NATO's European members provide the majority of the 22,000 soldiers operating under the UN flag in ex-Yugoslavia. NATO warplanes carry out sporadic, ineffective air strikes to send signals. Alliance warships enforce an international embargo against ex-Yugoslavia.

NATO is not a peacekeeping organization. It is a war-making organization. Political neutrality is not a cause for which NATO soldiers should be asked to die. Political neutrality — evenhandedness between aggressor and victim — is the antithesis of the spirit, meaning and function of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

That is why I was disappointed a few days before the hostage crisis erupted to hear Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain deliberately castigate both the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government for "using the United Nations as a shield behind which they prepare attacks on their opponents" and the Serbs for using "UN peacekeepers as hostages."

Mr. Hurd was surprised at the surprise I expressed to him. He pointed out, correctly, that the Bosnian government had "taken the offensive" three times in recent months, breaking cease-fires, embarrassing the United Nations and escalating the war.

Of course they have. The Bosnian government, a UN member recognized by the United States and its major allies, fights to regain its own territory. The Bosnians are victims. The Serbs are aggressors. While there are no angels in this war, there is a right side and a wrong side. There is a side with legitimate war aims. It is the Bosnian side.

The choice comes down to this: If the NATO command is to stay involved, it should take charge of member-country troops and commit them to not being neutral. Those troops should protect themselves, and protect the territorial integrity of Bosnia, with all war-fighting means available. Other UN troops should leave.

Mr. Hurd's comments suggest that the Europeans, who have put the only ground troops that count into ex-Yugoslavia, are not prepared to go this far, and I sympathize. Without U.S. leadership and combat involvement, the Europeans will not take up this burden.

That means the time has come for them to get out of the way and join the United States in forcing a lifting of the UN embargo against the Bosnian government. The newest Serb outrage produces a new dynamic in the constantly changing Bosnian war. The Serbs threaten not only the lives of UN soldiers but also international order. They have knocked away any comfortable, fence-sitting option in this conflict.

The Washington Post.

## Quietly, a Watershed Toward Mideast Peace Is Traversed

By Jerome M. Segal

WASHINGTON — While attention has focused on recent tensions impeding the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, negotiations have quietly crossed a line of historical importance: The Israeli government has offered a specific proposal for the creation of a Palestinian state.

That is what Palestinian officials are saying, and top officials in the Israeli Foreign Ministry have not denied it.

With last week's decision by Israel to suspend the planned expropriation of land in East Jerusalem, the peace process can return to business.

The planned expropriations (and the related controversy over moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem) have obscured the progress that is being made.

The obstacles are still enormous. But even as important breakthroughs are occurring in the negotiations between Israel and Syria, it is not inconceivable that within the next six weeks we could see an Israeli-Palestinian agreement on Palestinian elections, and even, within the next 18 months, the emergence of a Palestinian state that would be sovereign in Gaza and exercise administrative control over West

Bank territory. After months of fruitless negotiations, in March the Israeli and Palestinian negotiators set for themselves a July 1 deadline for negotiating the processes of Palestinian elections and Israeli redeployment from population centers in the West Bank.

Last week, in the shadow of the crisis that almost brought down the government, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators were remarkably upbeat. The Israeli media reported that elections could occur this fall. Joel Singer, the Foreign Ministry legal adviser, said that election negotiations may be completed before July 1.

According to Palestinian sources at the highest level, the Israeli government secretly offered the Palestinians sovereignty over Gaza, and the Palestinians, wanting more, turned it down.

Coincidentally, I spoke with both Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, in early April, trying to interest them in an idea for locking in further progress toward a permanent settlement before the 1996 Israeli elections. The idea was to

follow Palestinian elections and Israeli redeployment from population centers in the West Bank with a near-term creation of a Palestinian state with sovereignty over Gaza and Jericho. An interim treaty agreement would freeze or limit settlement expansion.

Mr. Peres listened noncommittally and said, "Go talk to the Palestinians, and let us know if they are interested."

Later I saw Mr. Arafat, and to my surprise he said that the Israelis had already offered the Palestinians a state in Gaza. The Israeli proposal, though, was linked to the Palestinians' agreeing to put off indefinitely the redeployment of Israeli troops in the West Bank and the expansion of Palestinian autonomy. The Palestinians turned it down.

More recently, the Israeli press questioned Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin about the possibility of a Palestinian state in Gaza, linked to a delay in the expansion of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank.

Mr. Rabin replied, "If it would be possible, I don't see any problem in it." But he didn't believe the Palestinians would accept.

Note that Mr. Rabin characterized what appears to be an actual Palestinian response, suggesting that Mr. Arafat's account is indeed accurate: An offer was put on the table.

What appears to have happened is that the Israeli government made an offer (perhaps never in writing), in talks with the Palestinians. The offer was unrealistic, and the Palestinians rejected it out of hand.

On one level the offer was counterproductive, deepening Palestinian suspicions about Israel's ultimate willingness to withdraw from West Bank territory. Mr. Arafat interpreted the proposal as an expression of an Israeli desire to bring Jordan back into the West Bank as an alternative to Palestinian control. Thus Gaza First would come to mean Gaza Last.

Nevertheless, the episode served as a way for the Israeli government to cross a line it had never crossed before — to state that it would accept, somewhere within the occupied territories, a Palestinian state.

Some Israeli commentators have suggested that the target of the offer was not the Palestinians, but the Israeli public — to acclimate people to the idea of a

Palestinian state. And indeed, there was little public outcry. Nonetheless, the historic significance should not be overlooked: For the first time since the UN Partition Resolution of 1947, an Israeli government has accepted the idea of a Palestinian state.

The discourse is now shifting from whether there will be such a state to the extent of its powers. Once West Bank redeployment and Palestinian elections take place, a newly strengthened Palestinian Authority will have a significant administrative role throughout much of the West Bank. Later, if the Palestinians are able to reach up from administrative authority in Gaza to full sovereignty, it will be the Palestinian state that will administer the West Bank.

If all this is achieved before the next Israeli elections, the gap that will separate Israelis and Palestinians, no matter who wins, may be considerably smaller than many have expected.

The writer is a research scholar at the University of Maryland's Center for International and Security Studies, and president of the Jewish Peace Lobby. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## We Have the Tools to Prevent These Horrors, Let Us Use Them

By Cornelio Sommaruga

GENEVA — Today the world is celebrating the end of a devastating war, celebrating and remembering World War II brought untold horror and suffering. The prewar order of nations was shattered, political linkages between ancient powers and colonies undone. Yet the emerging world did not lose confidence in the future. The victors, followed a few years later by the vanquished, sought to bolster, legislate and realize the simple message then on everyone's lips: "never again."

The International Committee of the Red Cross did not survive the war unscathed. Though much was accomplished during those harrowing years — like the relief and protection operations organized to assist POWs from all armies of those states adhering to

the Geneva Conventions — the ICRC failed to inform the world properly about what was happening in the Nazi concentration camps, errors and omissions the ICRC deeply regrets. Its inability to assist the victims of the Shoah was a serious matter from which it had to draw solid lessons. One of those lessons was the need for the world to incorporate into its way of defining state policy a set of fundamental and universal rules capable of restraining the "collateral damages" of war.

Before World War II, the legislation accepted by most countries as the minimum legal safeguard of the honor of nations in the advent of conflict was an affirmation of the unlawfulness of killing or harming wounded or

captured soldiers. The question of noncombatant civilians had not been settled.

But in 1934, the ICRC presented to the governments of the world draft legislation designed to protect most civilian populations caught in situations of conflict. Unfortunately, the provisions were embedded into the Geneva Conventions only in 1949. In 1977, two additional protocols were added to the Geneva Conventions, banning the use of "excessive force" and strengthening the protection afforded to noncombatants.

Our endeavor was flawed in one major respect. War is no longer the sole prerogative of disciplined armies. Many parts of the world are again in the throes of

murderous conflict; even the most elementary tenets of humanitarian law are being violated daily.

What went wrong? Is the very idea of wanting to impose rules on warriors, of wanting to sensitize fighting entities to humanitarian concerns, a naive enterprise? We think not. To condemn large portions of the world to savagery will, all moral considerations aside, simply lead to an increase in the number of conflicts. Ultimately, no one will be safe from war or its consequences. I believe there is an awareness, among states and members of the general public, that conflicts, large or small, must not be allowed to fester — that the Rwandas, Bosnias and Afghanistans of this world must be resolved in a manner that is both just and humane, capable of bearing durable solutions.

Do we then need to write new laws, to enact new codes of conduct? The ICRC thinks not. The Geneva Conventions and the UN Charter are bound together and are complementary. The legal tools to prevent and solve human crisis exist. What lacks, however, is the will, and maybe the imagination, to implement them.

Ultimately, it is the duty of states to guarantee the respect of

humanitarian law through the implementation of the UN Charter or in other ways. The international tribunals set up to try those accused of war crimes in former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda are welcome developments in this respect, but the effort will only be valid if the tribunals' judges are allowed to work with speed and fairness. While the ICRC hopes these tribunals succeed, it should be remembered that those accused are sometimes the products of situations influenced by the policy of others.

Though the ICRC endorses these tribunals as a step toward tangible, universal applications of humanitarian principles, they must not become a substitute for responsibility. States are responsible for the circumstances that lead to crimes against humanity.

A guilty sentence passed on an individual in The Hague is an indictment of the political system that allowed the deed. When crimes against humanity are leveled, states stand accused.

The writer is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Trade War: Sound the Retreat Now

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — In the trade dispute with the United States, the world is seeing a different Japan — one that seems determined not to cave in any more to American pressure. The United States appears to have been surprised by the vehemence of the Japanese counterpunches.

The more protracted the dispute, the harder it will be to cobble together a compromise that leaders in Washington and Tokyo can live with. If the World Trade Organization is called upon to adjudicate, the trade quarrel will still be an issue in the list of 1996.

It might thus figure in the U.S. presidential campaign — to the embarrassment of Bill Clinton and the Democrats, particularly if Tokyo stands firm and the WTO rules against America.

How much longer can the spat continue without seriously undermining the U.S.-Japan relationship, including the security alliance that is critical to maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region?

Might Japan hit back with reprisals against U.S. imports? Would Japanese retaliation prompt the Clinton administration to review its political and security ties with Tokyo?

The history of relations between the two countries since World War II has been invoked as proof that the bilateral alliance

remains "off limits," however pointed the criticism of the huge trade imbalance in Japan's favor and the barriers Tokyo maintains to imports.

This time no one can be so certain. The geopolitical thrust of U.S. foreign policy since the end of the Cold War means that the earlier strategic imperative that bonded the two powers can no longer be assumed.

It may be tempting to see the auto quarrel as no more than the latest in a long list of trade problems that began with the textile war of the late 1960s and early 1970s under President Richard Nixon.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for U.S. and Japanese military forces to continue to cooperate smoothly while trade friction intensifies. The cost of deploying American forces to protect Japan can only be justified if it is seen to be in U.S. as well as Japanese interests. Clearly, it will be harder for Washington to make such a case if the U.S. Congress, the business sector and public opinion feel that American goods are unfairly excluded from the lucrative Japanese market.

For now, the United States is not recalling its legions from Japan. But the mounting trade gap could force it to do so. Tokyo

would then be in a strategic bind: If it increased its independent military power, alarm bells would ring throughout Asia; if it failed to raise its guard, other countries, notably China or North Korea, could threaten Japanese national security interests.

Tokyo thus needs to show, and quickly, how it values the security alliance with Washington by accepting an even larger share of the cost of garrisoning U.S. forces in Japan. It should also assume far wider international responsibilities for peacekeeping and other work under United Nations auspices.

For its part, the United States should ponder why European automakers have been more successful in selling to Japan than have their American counterparts.

Washington should also consider whether the public branding of its oldest and closest ally in the Asia-Pacific region is not highly counterproductive.

The U.S.-Japan alliance is too important to both sides to be sacrificed on the altar of auto parts.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S.-Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1990." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Europe should come together. "I believe that such a union is not only possible but necessary. The hour has arrived," he concluded, "to make all Europe into one grand federal organization."

### 1895: France's Policy

PARIS — In the Senate yesterday (May 30) the Minister of Foreign Affairs was questioned in regard to the visit of the French fleet to Kiel and the recent action of France in the Far East. M. Hanotaux explained that the visit of the French fleet was merely a courteous reply to a courteous invitation. France, as a colonial power, could not remain indifferent to the regulation of peace between China and Japan. She had therefore joined Russia, Germany and Spain in taking common action.

### 1920: U. S. of Europe?

[The Herald says in an editorial:] Citing the federal organization of the United States of America, of the Australian commonwealth and of Canada, M. Jean Hennessy, Deputy, before the Ligue Française at the Sorbonne, declared that, if we wish peace in Europe all the nations which constitute

### 1945: Balloon Bombing

WASHINGTON — Japan's bomb carrying balloons, a government official said today (May 30), are launched in their homelands and controlled by an automatic ballast-dropping device. They are filled with hydrogen and travel at an altitude of from 25,000 to 35,000 feet in an eastward current. When the balloon drops to 7,000 feet a bomb is released and a demolition charge automatically destroys the balloon. The balloons are used by the Japanese as a propaganda weapon and are launched from war factories with great ceremony, as attacks on America. Traveling at 50 miles an hour it would take a balloon about 100 hours to reach America from Japan.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## It's Time to Tell Bosnians Their Fate Is Up to Them

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — All over the world, rebel people are at war with their internationally recognized governments. They die to destroy regimes they detest — or just separate from them.

But in only one country has the West gone to war to block anti-government forces: in Bosnia, where Serbian Christians seek separation from a government they see as created and held by Serbian Muslims.

Chechnys by the thousands have been slaughtered by Russian troops. In Iraq and Turkey, in Sri Lanka, Sudan, Algeria, Kashmir and Mex-

**The administration faltered and failed on Bosnia, but did keep U.S. forces out.**

ico, people in rebellion kill — and are killed by government forces. For a half-century Arab Palestinians and Arab nations have been at war to separate Palestinians from Israel, or destroy it.

In none of these cases did the United Nations use air bombardment to save the rebels or the governments they fought. Tibetans, occupied by Communist China decade after decade, brutalized day after day, are not even allowed to set foot in foreign ministries or the halls of the United Nations. Why only Bosnia? If that blaze is to be put out or even dampened, the answers that face us must be acknowledged.

Serbian Christians in what became the Yugoslav province of Bosnia-Herzegovina regarded the area as their ancestral home. So did Serbs of Bosnia who had become Muslims centuries ago. When the Yugoslav federation began to break up in 1990, Serbian Christians knew they would be a minority of one-third in a new Bosnian nation that they feared.

But Western Europeans, led by Germany, were searching for areas of influence in the Yugoslav breakup — first Croatia and Slovenia, then Bosnia. Europeans and the United States swiftly recognized the new Bosnia.

Bosnian Christian Serbs fought, with military help from adjoining Serbia. Muslims got active political backing of the West and later arms from Muslim countries. Both sides sought and profited from aid. But the idea took hold in the West that

Serbian Christians of Bosnia were foreign invaders.

The war was unspeakably vicious. Serbian Christians ousted Serbian Muslims in atrocity. Serbian Christian murders and "ethnic cleansing" were fully reported by the United Nations and foreign correspondents. Muslim murders received less attention than they deserved. Members of Western governments will acknowledge that, with off-the-record nods.

The Clinton administration faltered and failed on Bosnia. But it did accomplish one thing. It kept American forces out of the war. Late last year, however, President Bill Clinton gave in to pressure to show how tough he was — by bombing the Serbs from the air. He was egged on by a strange combination of laptop bombardiers — liberals and conservatives who did not want a drop of American blood shed on Bosnian ground but were tippy-toe keen to kill Bosnian Serbian Christians by air.

We are told that Bosnia is a vital security matter for the West. If so, it was not until the West intervened to create and preserve a new Bosnian government doomed in advance by the furious rejection of more than a third of its people.

The idea that the Serbian Christians would surrender under aerial bombardment was as realistic as the hope the North Vietnamese would do the same. The Christian Serbs of Bosnia answered the bombing by killing more Muslim Serbs. They also made the vicious decision to take UN soldiers hostage.

Against Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran the United States tried to rescue hostages by sending in a state chocolate cake. The British and French may not be so delicate. President Clinton may have to send in troops to help them. He and the Bosnian Serbs will then have one thing in common — the talent for self-destruction.

What to do now? Recognize the truth of the disastrous Western intervention. Free the hostages. Stop the bombing. Keep American troops out and the embargo on — against all parties. Tell Bosnians to deal with their own fate, asking for Western diplomatic help if they want it. They cannot do much worse than the West has done for them and to them.

The only alternative for the United States is to send in 100,000 troops or more, and rule Bosnia for a limited time. That would be, oh, a half-century or so.

The New York Times

## Molecular Wealth for the Taking

By Thomas E. Lovejoy

WASHINGTON — Last summer's massive oil spill near Usinsk, 1,000 miles northeast of Moscow, is now bubbling to the surface. Frozen during the winter and released during Russia's spring thaw, the rivulets of oil are being measured in multiples of the Exxon Valdez disaster.

Vast as the spill is, a solution may lie in the microscopic world of bacteria and other microorganisms. This would be but a single example

## MEANWHILE

of the potential economic and environmental benefits that could derive from our deepening understanding of all living things, even at the molecular level.

Around the world, microorganisms from nature, with weird metabolisms and appetites, are being used to clean up messes. Some chew up hydrocarbons like those in the north Russian oil spills. Others remove heavy metals. One, from the sediments of the Potomac River, breaks down chlorofluorocarbons, which destroy the ozone layer.

The benefits of biodiversity — for science, medicine, the environment and industrial processes — are potentially immense. This potential could be jeopardized, however, by proposals in the U.S. Congress that would weaken scientific research and undermine conservation.

Budget cuts that could slow advances in biotechnology, where the United States leads all other nations, are especially worrisome. Biotechnology is further threatened by the accelerating loss of species, whether in tropical rainforests or elsewhere. Legislators who would weaken environmental

protections like those provided by the Endangered Species Act have shown little appreciation for the economic downside of doing so.

Bioremediation — using biological processes to overcome environmental problems — has great promise. It is invariably cheaper to prevent pollution than to clean it up. Microorganisms deployed in the factory could stop pollution at its source. The same processes could contribute to a cleaner industrial landscape by converting the waste stream of one industry into another's raw material.

Bioindustry is catching on elsewhere. DuPont now has a bioindustry division. Japan is investing \$25 million to search for promising heat-resistant enzymes from organisms that live around the thermal rifts at the bottom of the sea.

In the health industry, the extraordinary magnifying power of the polymerase chain reaction, the basis for a 1993 Nobel Prize, is today a staple feature of diagnostic medicine. The power to multiply a tiny sample of genetic material a billion times over makes diagnosis virtually instantaneous compared to the old days, when doctors paid house calls — as well as the not so old days when lab technicians had to grow the pathogen to get sufficient material to identify the virus. Using an

enzyme from a bacterium called *Thermus aquaticus* found in a Yellowstone hot spring, this polymerase chain reaction can make possible a quick diagnosis of a strep throat.

But it promises even more. The human genome project, which will describe our entire genetic constitution, yielding immeasurable benefits for health, depends on that reaction and the same molecule.

The benefits from molecular biology and biotechnology all derive from molecules found in nature. Science does not make new genes. Rather, science and technology rearrange them into new combinations. This activity is as old as the breeding of domestic crops and animals, but today we can leap new barriers — engineering microorganisms, for example, to produce insulin. All these advances add sophistication to the more traditional hunt for medicines in nature — vastly speeding up biochemical prospecting and making the search for medicinally useful molecules in nature more competitive with computer-designed molecules.

Further, nature, with billions of years of experimentation, contains potential no scientist and no computer can envision.

Further out on the horizon is nanotechnology — the ultimate in miniaturization. This is technology based at the scale of the molecule, and draws on the incalculable variety of naturally engineered molecules that make living things work. DNA, with its vast capacity to store and transmit information, is now being experimented with for some new forms of computation.

In sum, we are at the threshold of an age in which wealth will be generated from nature at the level



*"And are we going to protect some silly endangered species just because it lives in some national forest we want to give away?"*

of the molecule, drawing on the ancient history of life on earth. The wealth of nations has traditionally been based on physical, human and natural resources. Henceforth, it will depend to a growing extent on biological resources. Recognizing what molecules from nature can do is similar to recognizing that the real value of a computer chip lies in what the chip can do — and not just its silicon content.

Endangered species legislation may be embattled, and the treaty on biological diversity is languishing. In contrast, businesses in America and elsewhere in the world clearly see the current value and vast potential of biological resources.

The writer is a counselor to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Showdown Over Cars

If there is anything more wearisome than the O.J. Simpson trial, it is the nonstop Japan-bashing by American automakers and their "representatives" in the U.S. government. I speak as an American living abroad.

What does the U.S. threat of imposing punitive tariffs on certain Japanese-made cars have to do with free trade? One suspects that there must be more to the problem than tight Japanese markets.

American car makers have finally caught on that the Japanese drive on the left side of the road, and thus

much prefer cars with left-hand steering. Are these same companies yet aware that the Japanese in general prefer relatively small cars, and thus see no reason to abandon the time-tested quality of Japanese compacts? This is the case for many Americans as well.

One might ask why such U.S. companies as Coca-Cola and Motorola don't bellyache night and day about Japanese markets. They seem to have hit on how to make and sell wanted products.

On the other side of the coin, one hopes the Japanese do not stop buying American agricultural products. One hopes even more that they don't

stop buying American debt — unfortunately, one of America's most "successful exports" — up to now, anyway.

DALE OTT,  
Geneva.

## Turkey and the West

Thomas L. Friedman ("Pay Attention as Turkey Seeks Its Way in a Rough Neighborhood," *Opinion*, May 18) urges that the West help Turkey. His advice is wrong.

Turkey purports to be a democracy and a country of law on par with the European countries. That is a façade. It is not the people but a

group of generals who wield the absolute power.

Turkey needs to put its own house in order before qualifying as a good neighbor. Despite the bloody history of the Continent, Western Europe is at peace today. Its residents enjoy the fruits of liberty. Over the course of centuries, institutions responsive to the needs of the people have taken roots in one country after another. Their absence in Turkey makes the Europeans, rightly so, quite leery.

Mr. Friedman asserts that many members of the European Parliament have a romantic attachment to the cause of Kurdish nationalism.

History tells us that no nation is selflessly attached to the liberty of another out of goodwill. If the Europeans are concerned about the plight of the Kurds, it is because close to one million of the Kurds have been forced to seek refuge in Europe.

The Kurdish diaspora in Europe is restless. The fires that rage in their homeland and the bombs that maim their loved ones have taken them time and again to the gates of European institutions to urge the Europeans to curb the savagery that is Turkish democracy.

KANI XULAM  
Brussels.

## BOOKS

## COMMIES, CROOKS, GYPSIES, SPOOKS &amp; POETS:

Thirteen Books of Prague in the Year of the Great Lice Epidemic

By Jan Novak. 202 pages. \$22. Steerforth Press.

Reviewed by John Allison

JAN NOVAK should not be chided for turning in a discombobulated account of his family's year in post-Communist Prague. Life in Prague is discombobulated, incohesive and, to use a common Czech word, absurd; only a con man would write a neatly crafted narrative. To praise Novak in a way anyone who has lived in Prague would recognize, the book is the equivalent of a pub conversation with an affable stranger that becomes an all-night marathon of beer-fueled wisdom.

A Czech-born novelist who writes in American English, Novak left Czechoslovakia with his parents in 1969 at age 16. They spent a year in an Austrian refugee camp and landed in the Czech-American capital of Chicago, where he still lives. The father was an odd sort of political dissident: He had embezzled a tidy sum

from his company, acting out on a grand scale the pilfering that most citizens of communist Czechoslovakia engaged in to maintain equilibrium. The family fled exactly one day before the scheme was uncovered.

Though mentioned in passing, the less-than-heroic circumstances of Novak's departure are central to the book. He shows up in 1992 free of the burdens of martyrdom. He is free to admit that his wife (also Czech-born) wanted to spend a year in Prague with their two children to reconnect with their homeland and witness events during this fascinating period of history — "yet the bottom line for our decision was our mortgage." Money was tight.

The Novaks needed a car. They decided to buy a Czech-made Skoda. It was affordable and, they imagined, a good way to feel Czech again. Assuming that capitalism had caught on, Novak made the mistake of thinking he could go to a car dealer, waltz in and buy a car. The dealership, "a blast from the Socialist past," was not in the habit of selling cars in just anyone. Novak turns to connections in his hometown of Kolin, for in this "Provincial Town of Thirty Thousand

Souls was supposed to be a Practically New Automobile (owned) by a Brand New Entrepreneur."

The deft portrait of this "entrepreneur" sheds light on the underside of the Czech economy. In addition to being a boor, the guy is a crook. He tells Novak how he rigged the privatization process to get hold of the town's choice properties, which he milks dry and abandons.

Novak comes to believe that "in the provinces of the land, something else was happening entirely. It was the Old Grab, it was about who could rip off more of what was being given away in Czechoslovakia." Novak's year in Prague (July 1992 to July 1993) was eventful, and his commentary on politics is

humane though not exactly original. His take on the January 1993 split of Czechoslovakia is pithy: "No referendum was ever held because, finally, no one in Prague really gave a damn."

"Commies, Crooks, Gypsies, Spooks & Poets" doesn't quite jell as a book. But it provides the valuable service of getting into print many of the choice stories that have fallen through the cracks of journalism and academic research, as well as distilling the atmosphere of an era that will rank among the greatest hits of Prague mythology.

John Allison, op-ed editor of the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, lived in Prague from 1990 to 1994.

## TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

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## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Book	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE RAINMAKER, by John Grisham	John Grisham	1
2	LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART, by Mary Higgins Clark	Mary Higgins Clark	2
3	LASSER OF YEARS, by Anne Tyler	Anne Tyler	3
4	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	James Redfield	4
5	POLITICALLY CORRECT: REDTIDE STORIES, by James Finn Garner	James Finn Garner	5
6	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	Robert James Waller	6
7	MOON, by Jane Smiley	Jane Smiley	7
8	BEADY FROM ASHES, by Eugene Price	Eugene Price	8
9	MINO PREY, John Sandford	John Sandford	9
10	BORROWER MUSIC, by Robert James Waller	Robert James Waller	10
11	ONCE UPON A MORE, by James Finn Garner	James Finn Garner	11
12	PHENOMENAL WOMAN, by Mary Higgins Clark	Mary Higgins Clark	12
13	THE CAROUSEL, by Peter Mayle	Peter Mayle	13
14	A DOG'S LIFE, by Peter Mayle	Peter Mayle	14
15	THE GLASS LAKE, by Maureen Binchy	Maureen Binchy	15
16	THE HOT ZONE, by...	...	16

2	IN RETROSPECT, by Robert S. McQuinn with Brian VanDerMark	Robert S. McQuinn with Brian VanDerMark	2
3	SISTERS, by Carol Saline	Carol Saline	3
4	LISTEN TO MY HEART, by Kathleen Lee Gifford and Cindy Gifford	Kathleen Lee Gifford and Cindy Gifford	4
5	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	John Berendt	5
6	MY LUCKY STARS, by Shirley MacLaine	Shirley MacLaine	6
7	FROM BEGINNING TO END, by Robert Fulghum	Robert Fulghum	7
8	THE DEATH OF COMMON SENSE, by Philip K. Howard	Philip K. Howard	8
9	NO ORDINARY TIME, by Davis Kearsley Goodwin	Davis Kearsley Goodwin	9
10	KATHERINE HEPBURN, by Barbara Leaming	Barbara Leaming	10
11	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	William J. Bennett	11
12	SLEEPING AT THE STARLITE MOTEL, BY Bailey White	Bailey White	12
13	COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Reiser	Paul Reiser	13
14	LIFE, by C. David Heymann	C. David Heymann	14
15	PAULA, by Isabel Allende	Isabel Allende	15
16	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	...	16
17	IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Delaty	Rosie Delaty	17
18	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	John Gray	18
19	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Stephen Covey	Stephen Covey	19
20	HOW TO ARGUE AND WIN EVERY TIME, by Gerry Spence	Gerry Spence	20

The International Herald Tribune and the European Federation of Financial Analysts' Societies have gathered a distinguished group of government, business and finance leaders to address this high level meeting focusing on trade and investment opportunities in Southern Africa. They include:

- NELSON MANDELA, President of South Africa
- H.E. SIR KETUMILE MASIRE, President of Botswana and President of the Southern African Development Community
- ARISTON CHAMBATI, Chairman and Chief Executive, TA Holdings
- SOL KERZNER, Chairman, Sun International
- CHRIS LIEBENBERG, Minister of Finance, South Africa
- GRAHAM MACKAY, Chief Operating Executive, South African Breweries
- DR. JOHN MAREE, Chairman, Eskom
- DR. BINGU MUTHARIKA, Secretary General, COMESA
- JAY NAIDOO, Minister without Portfolio with Responsibility for the RDP, South Africa
- RONALD PENZA, Minister of Finance, Zambia
- CHRIS STALS, Governor, Reserve Bank of South Africa
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Herald Tribune  
THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLICATION



## 'Vixen': Exhilarating Kickoff

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the arrival of Leos Janacek's "Cunning Little Vixen," the Théâtre du Châtelet is off to an exhilarating start on its ambitious project to produce the Czech composer's major operas over the next few seasons.

This cycle could very well change Janacek's situation in France, where his operas have not found the fertile ground that they have in the German- and English-speaking countries. The rhythms and accents of French are not hospitable in translation to the composer's Czech-based musical speech, and the original-language approach to opera production has only relatively recently expanded to include Russian and Czech.

Except for guest performances in Paris in 1957 of Walter Felsenstein's celebrated "realistic music theater" version, a German-language staging from the Komische Oper of Berlin, this appears to be the first appearance of "Vixen" in France, and it takes place under outstanding auspices.

The conductor, Sir Charles Mackerras, has been a tireless champion of Janacek's music for almost half a century. The splendidly integrated production, staged by Nicholas Hymen, captures both the work's rustic comedy and its profound humanity, and makes ample use of rich contributions by his colleagues — Jean-Claude Gallotta's choreography, Bob Crowley's sets and cos-

tumes, and Jean Kalman's lighting. The large cast of human and animal characters has only one star presence, Thomas Allen as the Forester, reinforced by French and other Westerners. Behind the scenes, there has also been the key presence of Yveta Synek Graff as linguistic adviser for both pronunciation and surtitles.

The story is little more than an episodic sequence of events. The Forester captures the Vixen Sharp-Ears and takes her home, where she is tormented by children, staves off the dog's amorous approaches, raises havoc among the chicken population and escapes. She disposes of the badger from his lair, falls in love with the debonair Fox Golden-Mane and immediately starts a large family, pausing briefly to be married by the Woodpecker. Sharp-Ears is killed by a poacher, and when the Forester passes through again he spots her look-alike daughter and has a brief encounter with a young frog, who explains that he is not the frog of the first act, but his grandson.

BESIDES the Forester, the human characters include a country priest, a teacher, an innkeeper, and a couple of wives. They spend some time drunkenly lamenting lost youth, and some of them have vague personality traits relating them to animals. The final scene, a monologue by the Forester, is an unsentimental but deeply felt hymn to the life cycle and nature, and to Janacek's

pervasive pantheism. The composer got the story from an illustrated tale in a local Brno newspaper, a kind of comic strip, and Hytner's production takes its cue from that beginning. The stage is bathed in green light, stylized trees and the occasional building slide on and off, the badger's home is a huge armchair with lupine arms. Sharp-Ears and Golden-Mane make love in a huge bed whose reddish cover might be a bed of leaves. Animals and insects take over the stage from time to time in Gallotta's lively choreography. The tone slides toward Disneyism only once, in a comic Fox family picnic complete with folding chairs.

Under Mackerras's knowing direction, the Orchestre de Paris gives a good account of itself, often better than good, but on occasion too elegant to be convincingly idiomatic and blend with Janacek's vision of the rustic atmosphere.

Allen's warm baritone is amply deployed as the Forester, his acting conveys the role's rough humanity, and his Czech is authoritatively said to be just about perfect. The Slovak soprano Eve Jenis and the Czech mezzo Hana Minutillo are captivating as Sharp-Ears and her elegant mate, and Richard Novak — a veteran bass from the Janacek Opera in Brno — does a marvelous double turn as the priest and the badger who so resemble each other. But the whole cast is fine, down to and including the kids of the Maitrise des Hautes-de-Seine.

## Waiting Out the Big One in Cannes

By Joan Dupont  
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — On the last day of this black-and-white, fade-to-black festival, few were left to pick up their prizes, Manoel de Oliveira and Catherine Deneuve ("The Convent") had been told they could go home early, as had Jim Jarmusch and Johnny Depp ("Dead Man").

At 5 P.M., before the awards were announced, Mathieu Kassovitz was having a salad and coke on the beach. The French filmmaker had been up partying after the gala screening of "Hate." A second film, his first in competition, "Hate" describes 24 hours in the lives of friends from different backgrounds — African, Arab and Jewish — in a suburban ghetto. Even before the festival began, word of mouth had positioned the movie, made in gritty black and white, for a big prize; pressure built to love "Hate." The filmmaker was cool: The news could only be good.

In his room at the Hotel Majestic, Theo Angelopoulos was too nervous to talk. The Greek director's "Ulysses' Gaze," a three-hour odyssey through the Balkans, shot in winter, was up against Emir Kusturica's three-hour "Underground," a flamboyant black comedy shot in Prague and the former Republic of Yugoslavia. A Slavic carnival of a movie, with sets designed by Miljen Krizakovic, alive with Gypsy music, Kusturica's audacious venture was favored to win the Palme d'Or over the more reflective Greek film, although the director of "When Father Was Away on Business" had already won a decade ago.

Angelopoulos has been making movies since 1970; he has won prizes — but never the Palm — and has sat on juries himself. He knows there is a trend to celebrate the new over the déjà vu. Impatient to leave, he had been told to stay on, and he would get his reward. No news, two hours before the ceremony, was bad news.

Hou Hsiao Hsien, the Taiwanese director of "Good Men, Good Women" and winner of the Special Jury prize two years ago at Cannes for "The Puppet Master," had been told his film would win nothing, which will not help his career in a home market inundated with action films from Hong Kong. A contemplative filmmaker, a

spinner of intricate plots, Hou sat in his room and watched the awards ceremony on television.

This year the awards went to the French: a Jury Prize for Xavier Beauvois' "N'Oubliez pas que tu vas mourir"; two prizes for Christopher Hampton's "Carrington," a French co-production, and the director's prize for Kassovitz. When Angelopoulos heard the Grand Prix announced and his name called, he winced and got to his feet.

"I had prepared a speech for the Golden Palm — I'll forget about that now," he said. A bad sport, bristled the audience; a sad joke, the filmmaker admitted later, but he made it clear that the Grand Prix, for him, was a petit prix: "I'm not bitter, there's no reason to be bitter; the jury is always right. But I didn't have to be here for that — my producer could have picked up the award — and I heard that Ken Loach was on his way back and then told, 'Never mind.' We're not young people starting up."

It appeared that Loach whose "Land and Freedom," about the Spanish Civil War, was also a favorite, had actually boarded the plane in London when news arrived that he had been squeezed out of the race.

The veteran front-runners had made movies about the betrayal of the socialist dream — "At least at the beginning of the century there was a dream; now there is nothing," said Angelopoulos — and the jury had responded by applauding Kusturica's approach and relegating the Greek filmmaker to second place.

THE appropriate prize is a boost — it means the film is on its way to other festivals, distribution abroad, and that funding future movies will be easier. Cannes has been vital to Angelopoulos' career since "The Travelling Players," (1975) won the Critics Award. Despite his name, and the fact that he has been the subject of a retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art, this latest film has not yet been invited to the New York Film Festival, nor does it have U.S. distribution assured.

"I was disappointed that this jury's choice went to a more commercial film, a film that doesn't need a prize. The cinema is going through hard times and people react as if you have to go out and grab audiences. Actually, they are accelerating the slide, the takeover by television. If we impoverish the

unique language of cinema, we destroy what makes it unique, an art that ranges from the most demanding and difficult expression to the most commercial."

"Emir has made a TV series. I respect his work, but when you have a \$25 million production, you can't control your movie — it has to be commercial. His film is a French production, with funding from Serb television and German money. It's nice to make a movie that sings and dances, but you have to reflect, too; his way of seeing things is not mine. He may live the drama of Yugoslavia from the inside; I visit it from outside. Our visions are not the same."

The filmmaker, who studied cinema in Paris, lives in Athens; his screenwriter, Tonino Guerra, is an Italian poet. "Poets like T.S. Eliot, Pound and Rilke echo in me and infuse my everyday language. When I first came to Paris, everybody on the Métro read. But this generation is different; this is a generation that doesn't live with books."

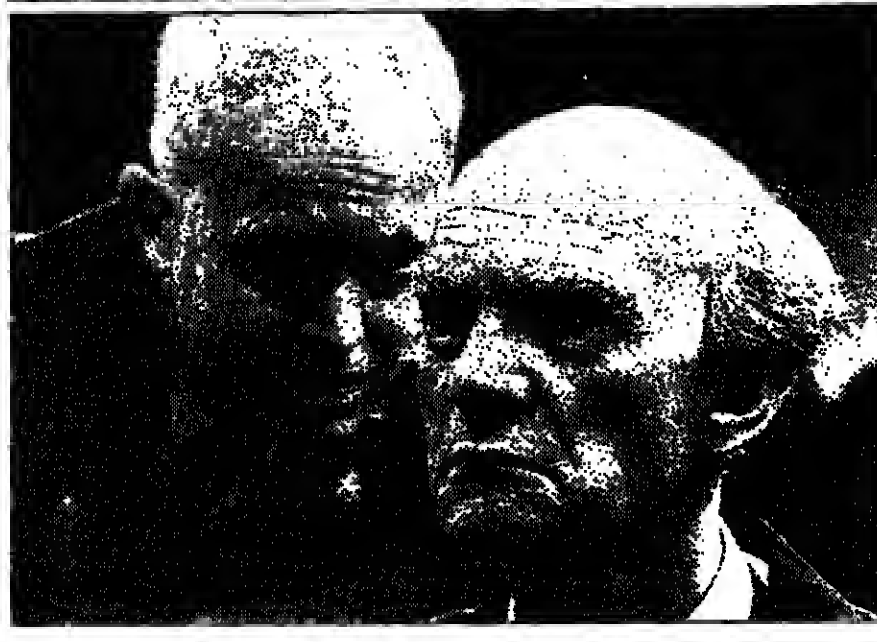
Kassovitz, who is 27, is not a reader, nor does he believe in prizes: "I never liked getting marks at school," he said, "so I don't like it now. Success doesn't mean anything good; it makes you rotten — when you get what you want easily, you lose your appetite."

Kassovitz, who made a short titled "Fierrot le Pou," says it is not in tribute to Godard: "I like Monty Python, the Marx Brothers, action and karate movies; the movies everybody likes." His first feature, "Mélisse" (Café au lait), opened in New York without having premiered at the festival, and won him a reputation as a French Spike Lee, which irritates him. He has none of Lee's swagger, and his gentle manner contrasts with his new movie's harsh title — "A movie has to have a strong title and poster," he says, "to get people into the theaters. But I don't like the image that the press is putting out to sell the movie."

Although he has a list of hates — "I hate morons who think my movie is about rap" — he refers to the values he grew up with. "My parents taught me how to observe the world around me — but I'm not a bourgeois. I know the street scene. The kids in my movie come from difficult homes."

Kassovitz is already on to his next movie, titled "Assassins."

## BRITISH THEATER



Clockwise from top left: Scenes from "Hot Mikado," two from "Absolute Hell," and "Taking Sides."

## In 'Taking Sides,' Art and Politics

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Opening the season on Chichester's Minerva stage, there is a simply stunning performance by one of our greatest if oddly underrated actors: In Ronald Harwood's "Taking Sides," Daniel Massey stars as Wilhelm Furtwängler, the German conductor reckoned by many to have been a Hitler collaborator. We meet him in 1946, in an American Army office in Berlin where he is trying to get himself "de-Nazified" so that he can pick up his international career.

Harwood sets up against him a deliberately nonmusical American major (Michael Pennington) determined to get the band leader, as he calls him, to account for his crimes. The problem is that nobody can be entirely sure what these were. Did Furtwängler stay in Germany through the '30s and '40s because he thought that as a non-Jew he could do a bit of good by keeping great music alive or, still more importantly, a few Jewish people alive by helping them flee? Or did he stay simply to further his own career and see off von Karajan, the young pretender to his podium — just in case Hitler was going to win the war?

Now there is another problem: Why is the major so determined to nail him, when von Karajan and countless rocket scientists are actually being welcomed to the United States? Did the Americans have something more lethal on Furtwängler's wartime activities than that under duress he conducted a couple of Hitler's birthday concerts? If they did, we are not told. Harwood ef-

ficiently recaps the case but never takes it any further, allowing his play simply to rehearse the old debate about whether art can ever overtake politics.

Which throws us back, in Harold Pinter's rather static production, on the two central performances: Pennington has the raw Philistine strength of the major, but it is Massey's mesmerizing, manic turn that will live for years in the memory.

Since the National Theatre has finally caught up with the dramatist Rodney Ackland, certain truths need to be established about his masterpiece, "Absolute Hell." No, this is not "English Chekhov"; it fits into a separate tradition, which runs from Vicki Baum's "Grand Hotel" through Coward's "Semi-Monde" to Rattigan's "Separate Tables," whereby you set a large number of representative types in a hotel or nightclub and then tell their separate but interlocking stories as a pattern of the times in which they are struggling to stay afloat.

The time here is that of the Labor election victory of 1945, and Ackland's people are the flotsam and jetsam of Soho: critics, film producers, alcoholic barwomen, suppressed gays, all trying to work out how to survive the peace now that they have won the war.

Marshaling a cast of almost 30 across John Gunter's symbolically self-destructing set, Anthony Page's epic production allows Judi Dench to rampage around the bar as the mistress of these semi-suicidal revels. The reason for Ackland's unpopularity, especially with this "libel on the British people" as it was first condemned, was that he saw all too clearly that having won the war was not enough. If we were not

to lose the peace, we would have to learn to live with each other, and that we clearly still weren't going to manage.

Perhaps because, by its very weird Japanese-Victorian nature, "The Mikado" is already a parody, it has always lent itself to others: We have had "Black Mikado," "Cool Mikado," "Rock Mikado" and now, from Ford's Theatre in Washington to the Queens, we get "The Hot Mikado," this one updated by the director-choreographer David Bell and the orchestrator Rob Bowman to 1940s Broadway.

Ross Lehman does a remarkably accurate impression of Bert Lahr as KoKo, and Sharon Benson suggests what Ethel Merman might have been like as Carmen Jones. Their duets are the highlight of an otherwise rather patchy and uncertain revamp, though the tap-dancing of the Mikado (Lawrence Hamilton) is a reminder of vintage Broadway talent long gone elsewhere.

The real problem is: Why bother? Gilbert & Sullivan works very well for a modern, Broadway-attuned audience if (as in the classic Central Park "Pirates of Penzance" a decade or so ago) they are simply given the Bob Fosse big-band treatment and allowed to stand more or less as written. But if you uproot an already rootless show and move it around in time or space just for the hell of it, with no real idea of what you want to say, the return is bound to diminish.

In the end, energy is not enough; there has to be some kind of focal idea or coherent philosophy instead of just another revamped song. This is the disco-retro "Mikado," and it makes me, for the first time, nostalgic for the real one.

## Glyndebourne's 'Ermione' Lets the Singers Be Stars

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Time was — and I'm old enough to remember it — when one went to the opera to hear singing and singers, ideally good actors, too. Producers were called regisseurs or stage directors, and directed traffic, leaving the singers to get on with their work.

I found myself carried back to that happily remembered era by the first staging in Britain of Rossini's "Ermione," adventurously chosen to open the 1995 season of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera. Here was singing, much as it may have been in Rossini's time, and not just by one leading artist, but five, including not one tenor,

but three. A first-night audience shared and reflected my gratitude. Glyndebourne's daring — it was the festival's first venture into Rossini's "opera seria" — has paid off with a hit. "Ermione" (Hermione, the daughter of Helen of Troy) has a curious history. Given but one performance in Naples in 1881, and not heard again, anywhere, until about 20 years ago, most notably in a staged production for the Rossini Festival in Rossini's native Pesaro.

Not everything in "Ermione" is top-drawer Rossini, but there is enough to make it a memorably rewarding evening if sung, played and conducted as it is here (by the London Philharmonic under Glyndebourne's musical director, Andrew Davis).

The plot of "Ermione," drawn from Racine's

"Andromaque," is as complex as the opera's history, recounting the tangled emotional relations among such storied names as Andromache (Hector's widow), Hermione, Pyrrhus (Achilles's son), Orestes and his friend Pylades. It is not always easy to be sure about who is angry with whom or why.

It doesn't matter. What matters is what Rossini gave his singers to sing.

At Glyndebourne, what he gave them to sing is sung wonderfully well by all concerned: Anna Caterina Antonacci in the title role; Diana Montague as Andromache; Bruce Ford as Orestes; Jorge Lopez-Yanez as Pyrrhus and Paul Austin Kelly as Pylades.

My only reservation has to do with what these fine singers are asking of their voices in singing at

today's international pitch what Rossini wrote for his singers when the Neapolitan pitch was a semitone to a whole tone lower.

And, oh, yes, the production. Graham Vick and his designer, Richard Hudson, have seen fit to stage "Ermione" in a 19th-century theater, with more or less Victorian costumes. I would have preferred Troy, but it doesn't matter. It looks good and it doesn't get in the way of the singers.

The Glyndebourne season continues through Aug. 27. Other productions are Sir Harrison Birwistle's "The Second Mrs. Kong"; Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito"; Janacek's "The Makropoulos Case"; Mozart's "Don Giovanni"; and Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame."

(Further performances of "Ermione" June 3, 5, 10, 17, 19, 22, 24, 27 and July 2, 9 and 12.)

## Probe Widens in Case of Missing Medieval Pages

By William H. Honan  
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — As federal agents gathered evidence in the case of Anthony Melnikas, an Ohio State University art history professor who recently gave a rare-book dealer two pages stolen from an ancient manuscript, longtime colleagues and former students discussed a series of problems that Melnikas had had over the years.

"I wasn't surprised when I read that he was being questioned by Customs agents," said Franklin Ludden, an emeritus professor and former chairman of the department of art history at Ohio State, where Melnikas has been on the faculty for 34 years.

Ludden's comments reflected those of other critics of Melnikas, whom they described as a poor scholar who had come under an ethical

cloud before, including being accused of appropriating his students' ideas.

Melnikas, 68, has not been charged with any offense, and he has dismissed the whole affair as "a simple matter."

Melnikas came under federal investigation this month after the book dealer, Bruce Ferrini of Akron, and James H. Marrow, a professor of art history at Princeton University, determined that the two manuscript leaves that Melnikas had given Ferrini were stolen from the Vatican Library sometime after 1983.

Ferrini said the leaves were from a manuscript owned by Francesco Petrarca, the 14th century poet and father of the Italian Renaissance. Ferrini called them "the best leaves to come on the market this century" and valued them as being worth at least \$500,000.

Now, Ferrini says he is suspicious of other artworks that Melnikas recently gave him. These include two other 14th century

manuscript pages that appear in Ferrini's current sales catalogue; one is valued at \$25,000 and the other at \$7,500.

The more valuable of these two pages, Ferrini said Monday, was torn from a 14th century copy of the Justinian Code, a compilation of law made under the 6th century Roman Emperor Justinian the Great.

Ferrini also said that on April 11 Melnikas gave him "a 4-inch-thick dossier of Old Master prints" that he described as "part of my wife's inheritance." Ferrini did not estimate its value.

Ferrini said that the Internal Revenue Service, which is investigating Melnikas along with Customs and the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, took that material last week.

Ferrini said that Melnikas also gave him a 19th-century watercolor painting, a folio edition of Hogarth prints to be appraised and

returned and two copies of a three-volume work on medieval manuscripts of which Melnikas is the author.

In a wide-ranging interview, Melnikas, who has refused to answer most questions from reporters, said he gave the latest pair of manuscript leaves to Ferrini on May 4 but did not intend to sell them.

In response, Ferrini produced handwritten notes about his meeting with Melnikas on May 4 in which the professor was recorded as saying that he was eager to have the sale concluded before June 30, when he planned to use the proceeds to establish a scholarship fund to further the study of ancient manuscripts.

Ferrini has also told law-enforcement authorities that a witness can corroborate his recollection of the conversation.

Last Friday, federal agents searched university records and interviewed Melnikas's superiors and associates.

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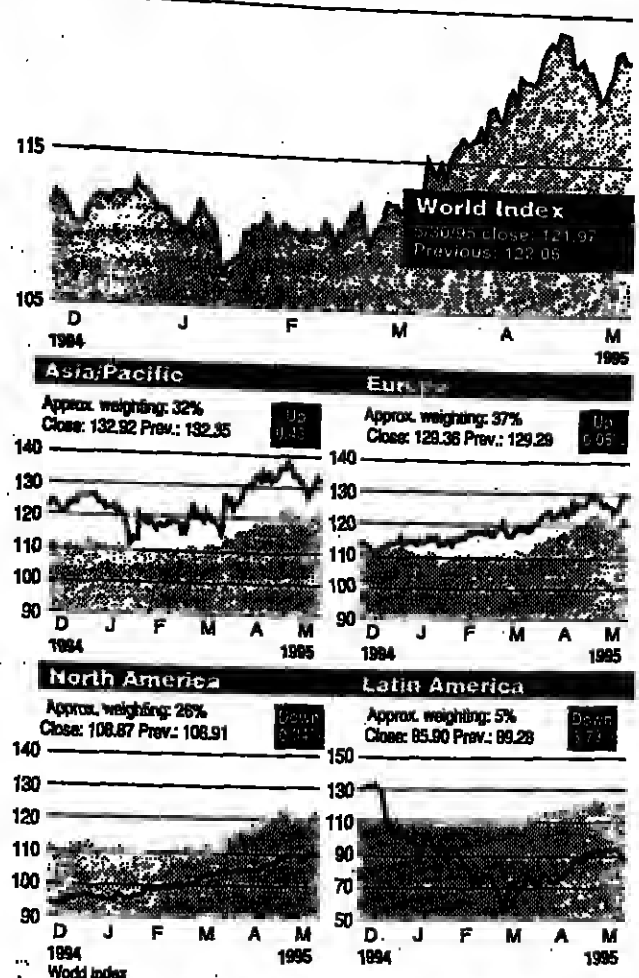


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## THE TRIB INDEX: 121.97

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. It is composed of the 20 top stocks in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	1994	1995	% Change
Energy	124.51	125.39	+0.38
Utilities	131.57	132.44	+0.35
Finance	122.41	122.00	-0.34
Services	113.29	113.81	+0.45
Capital Goods	124.78	125.94	+0.92
Raw Materials	138.27	139.79	+1.09
Consumer Goods	118.08	115.70	-2.33
Manufacturing	132.04	132.57	+0.40

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## A New Single-Currency Showdown

### Banks Decry Gap Between EMU and Actual Use of Money

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European bankers and industrialists increasingly fear that governments lack the political will to create a single currency by the end of the decade, despite signs that most European Union countries will be able to meet the economic criteria for doing so.

The fear has been generated by planned delays between the beginning of monetary union, which is expected on Jan. 1, 1999, and the actual use of the new single currency by governments, banks and consumers.

The delays, according to some in the business and financial sectors, would hamper their ability to plan ahead, fuel speculation that governments might actually abandon the idea of a single currency and encourage speculation after exchange rates were fixed.

But central bankers and finance ministers have defended the delays as necessary to mint new notes and coins and to allow banks and vending-machine operators to invest in new equipment and procedures.

The biggest fears center on Germany and its willingness to give up the Deutsche mark, the powerful symbol of its postwar economic success.

"It's a political problem dressed up as

a technical problem," said Graham Bishop, an economist at Salomon Brothers Inc. in London and a member of a private-sector panel that has urged a fast switch to a single currency. "The German political class has not got to grips with the problem of telling their people what they've committed themselves to do."

German reticence has surfaced in advance of the publication on Wednesday

Italy sets goals to meet European Monetary Union criteria. Page 15.

of the European Commission's blueprint for adopting a single currency.

Draft versions of the paper suggested that it could take as long as five years after monetary union for a European central bank to get notes and coins in the new currency into circulation, according to officials who have seen the draft.

To prevent such a delay from undermining the credibility of the single currency, the draft cited a need to quickly develop a critical mass of financial transactions in the new currency. It suggested that governments taking part in monetary union immediately denominated all borrowings and conduct all transactions with the European central bank in the new currency.

Jürgen Stark, head of international affairs in the German Finance Ministry, dismissed that idea as "naïve" at a meeting here last week, asserting that German investors would only buy mark-denominated bonds as long as the German currency remained in circulation, according to EU officials.

Although Germany has been the most vocal critic, commission officials acknowledge that Austria and the Netherlands have also expressed little desire to introduce such a currency quickly.

The broad message from EU central bankers and finance ministers to the draft has been, "Don't hurry, wait and see," one EU official said. Many bankers do not buy that line, however.

Karsten Kaempff, an executive at Dresdner Bank A.G., said a delay in introducing a single currency would force banks to operate costly dual accounting systems and keep alive the risk of market turbulence that monetary union is supposed to eliminate.

"If you want to construct a currency," he said, "you don't leave the door wide open to speculators. It doesn't make sense."

As for consumers, EU Economics Commissioner Yves-Thibault de Silguy told the European Parliament last week that the Union needed to take time to "teach people to love the currency."

## Boeing's 777 Gets Early FAA Approval

By Don Phillips  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Boeing Co.'s new wide-body 777 became on Tuesday the first twin-jet aircraft ever to receive early certification to fly over the world's oceans, up to three hours from the nearest airport.

The coveted over-water designation, previously given only after a two-engine aircraft proved its reliability in regular over-land service, is the payoff of a gamble by Boeing, which marketed the 777 as an intercontinental jet, and United Airlines, which has extensively advertised its use in trans-Atlantic service.

The Federal Aviation Administration's expected blessing for 180-minute Extended-Range Twin-Engine Operations will come just in time for the 292-seat wide-

body's planned June 7 inaugural passenger flight, United Airlines Flight 921 from Heathrow airport in London to Dallas International Airport in Washington.

The designation is the culmination of one of the most intensive flight-test programs ever, in which one of the new 777s was kept in the air almost constantly for more than 1,000 flights.

"ETOPS looks very good," Anthony J. Broderick, the FAA's associate administrator for regulation and certification, said. "I don't really anticipate any glitches."

The early designation has been somewhat controversial, with the Air Line Pilots Association among the groups opposing it. The 777 will now be closely watched for failures. But Mr. Broderick said the plane was a "remarkable achievement" that has proved itself spectacularly through Boeing's unusual design process

that involved not only engineers but almost everyone who would use the plane.

The early designation means the 777 must be able to fly for at least three hours on one engine and reach an airport with facilities capable of allowing it to land safely. That effectively covers all the world's air routes. The only area outside of that range is over the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of South America, which does not have any commercial air routes.

The 180-minute designation is particularly important to United because the airline plans to use the plane on routes to Hawaii. Air routes from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii are the longest on earth.

United could still fly trans-Atlantic without the 180-minute designation by taking long routes to stay nearer airports in Iceland or Greenland.

## Alcatel Stock Lifted by Hope For New Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Alcatel Alsthom shares rose 3.8 percent on Tuesday amid reports that Serge Tchuruk, chairman of Total SA, would replace Pierre Suard as Alcatel's chairman.

A special board meeting at Alcatel Alsthom ended late Tuesday, but the company did not say if it had made a decision concerning the nomination of a new chairman. According to French press reports, the board had met to discuss the appointment of Mr. Tchuruk.

A spokesman for Total said Mr. Tchuruk had been offered the top post at Alcatel. Alcatel shares rose Tuesday as much as 19 French francs before retreating to close 16.20 francs higher, at 438.70 francs.

"It's positive for the stock and for the company," said Ian Macleod, an analyst with NatWest Securities Ltd. in Paris. "Tchuruk has a very good reputation, presiding over a five-year transformation at Total."

If he could achieve the same at Alcatel, it could help turn around the company's declining profits, the analyst said. The company's profit were cut in half last year.

Mr. Tchuruk's appointment, although unlikely to bring any immediate change to Alcatel's bottom line, would mark the end of a difficult period for one of France's blue-chip companies.

Not the least of the company's problems has been the investigation and arrest of several company executives amid fraud allegations. Mr. Suard was indicted in March on charges that Alcatel overbilled a major customer, France Telecom, and that Mr. Suard had misused company funds. He was barred from carrying out his duties as chairman, and a management committee was given a mandate in April to find a replacement.

Meanwhile, with Mr. Tchuruk's 10-year plan in place at Total, his exit was not likely to

hurt France's second-highest oil company, analysts said. Trading in Total shares was suspended for the day.

The end of Mr. Suard's reign at Alcatel coincides with the emergence of a new telecommunications environment in Europe that will end costly relationships between telephone operators and equipment suppliers. Preparing for deregulation, telephone companies have reduced orders and demanded lower prices from equipment makers.

That shaved 1994 net profit by 49 percent, to 3.6 billion francs (\$736 million), in 1993.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## One Snag Blocks Sprint Accord With Europeans

AFS News

KANSAS CITY — Sprint Corp. said on Tuesday that its negotiations on a new partnership with Deutsche Telekom AG and France Telecom were continuing but that one issue remained to be resolved.

Earlier on Tuesday, the German company said its supervisory board had given preliminary approval to the deal.

Although a Sprint spokesman said the Deutsche Telekom approval was "one more small step" toward a final agreement between the companies, he stressed that the three companies were still working to resolve a single issue that has so far delayed a final agreement.

The companies did not state what the remaining disagreement was. They began negotiating an international partnership last year in which Sprint would sell a 20 percent equity stake to the two European telecommunications companies.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Publishers Lose Control of Classics

By Mary B. W. Tabor  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the original publishers of Fitzgerald, Hemingway, Joyce and their contemporaries, the next few years are likely to be depressing, as they lose exclusive control over the classic literature of the 1920s.

Publishers such as Charles Scribner's Sons, Harcourt Brace & Co. and Houghton Mifflin Co. have for the better part of the century enjoyed the prestige — and often the substantial profit — that came with owning publishing rights to much of the rich literature of that era. But next year "Women in Love," "The Age of Innocence" and "This Side of Paradise" are among the books that will have been in print for 75 years, the magic age at which copyrights end in this country and the books enter the public domain.

This means, for example, that beginning next year anyone can publish F. Scott Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise," first offered by Scribner in 1920 — and they can charge whatever they want and not pay a nickel in licensing fees or royalties.

For readers, this move into the public domain is great news. With companies scrambling to publish the newly available titles, there will presumably be competitive pricing and a wider variety of editions of classics like Eliot's "The Waste Land" or Shaw's "Saint Joan." Readers may be able to find editions of these books that cost as little as \$1 for a

last-the-text-please paperback to \$24 for a nicely bound hard cover.

But for publishers, public domain is both a blessing and a curse. The blessing is obvious for the growing number of publishers eager to get a crack at Hemingway or Fitzgerald for the first time. "I'm rubbing my hands together now because we can finally publish 'The Age of Innocence,'" said Michael Millman

Copyrights on great literature of the 1920s are starting to expire.

of Penguin Classics, a unit of Pearson PLC, referring to the 1920 Edith Wharton novel, which enters the public domain at the beginning of next year.

There may still be fees to be paid for translations or notes that a publisher wants to include in new editions, but the publisher does not have to pay royalties to the author or the author's estate (typically 10 percent of the cover price).

In addition, there are fewer returns because bookstores tend to order classics conservatively.

By and large, such books sell extremely well. According to a recent study by Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group Inc., more than 23 million copies of books referred to as classics are sold each year, with more than half of those going to high school and college book-

stores. Works such as "Huckleberry Finn" and "Hamlet" are cash cows, selling tens of thousands of copies annually.

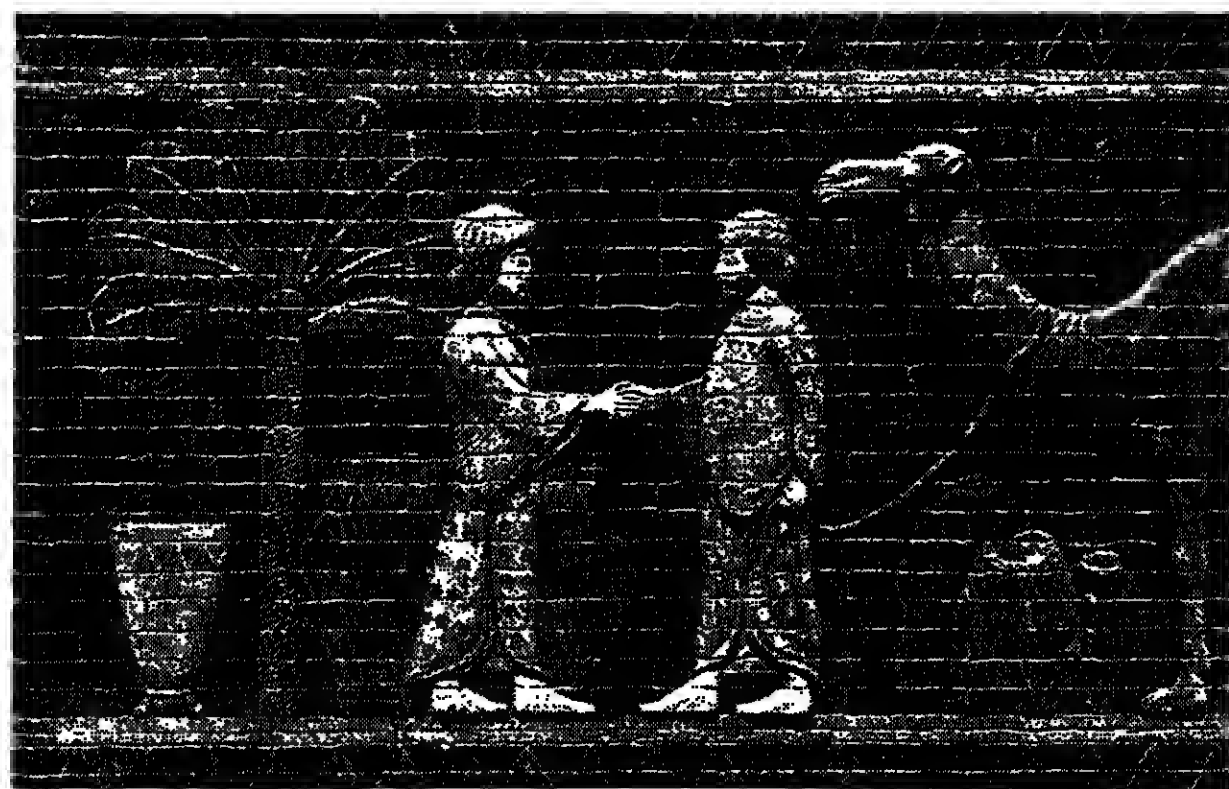
Others enjoy a resurgence in popularity, often prompted by movie adaptations. Luann Walther, executive editor of Everyman's Library at Alfred A. Knopf, part of Advance Publishers Inc., said that since the company published "Little Women" last October in time for the December release of the Winona Ryder film, more than 50,000 copies of the \$15.95 hard-cover book had been sold. "That's tremendous for a classic," she said.

The downside is that publishers lose their exclusive hold of highly coveted titles. In many cases, those books form the spine of a publisher's backlist, and when a title moves into the public domain the original publishers put out new editions with scholarly introductions and notes to preserve a share of the market.

The result is not always happy. In 1992, Willa Cather's "My Antonia," which was originally published by Houghton Mifflin, moved into the public domain. In 1994, at least seven new editions of the book appeared, from a \$2 paperback version by Dover Books to a \$24 hard-cover from Buccaneer Books. Houghton Mifflin sold 1.5 million copies of "My Antonia" in 75 years, but when the book moved into the public domain the publisher saw its sales drop by more than half.

"Obviously you'd like to publish a successful book exclusively forever," said Joseph Kanon, head of the trade and reference division of Houghton Mifflin.

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than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

Republic National Bank

A Safra Bank

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NEW YORK • GENEVA • LONDON • BEIRUT • BEVERLY HILLS • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • COPENHAGEN • DENVER • GIBRALTAR • GUERNSEY • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • LOS ANGELES • LUGANO • LUXEMBOURG • MANILA • MEXICO CITY • MIAMI • MILAN • MONTE CARLO • MONTEVIDEO • MONTREAL • MOSCOW • NASSAU • PARIS • PERTH • PUNTA DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • ROME • SANTIAGO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO • TORONTO • ZURICH







## EUROPE

Expected German economic growth should increase financing demands, leading to a possible doubling of corporate capitalization and to a large rise in share demand, he said. The group's plan also foresees the regrouping of products to ease promotion and improvement in transparency and efficiency.

Deutsche Börse has campaigned vigorously over the past few years to centralize trading in Frankfurt, aiming to make it the most efficient place to trade German equities.

These efforts have caused an outcry from the seven smaller regional exchanges, some of which may be threatened with closure. But critics argue that the current system, with trading split across the eight exchanges, is expensive and hinders liquidity.

The New York Times

gained for the currency if the Bank of France is pressed into accommodating a weaker franc.

The Serious Fraud Office is prosecuting Kevin Maxwell, 36, a former chief executive of Maxwell Communications Corp., and his 38-year-old brother Ian, a former vice president of Mifmore.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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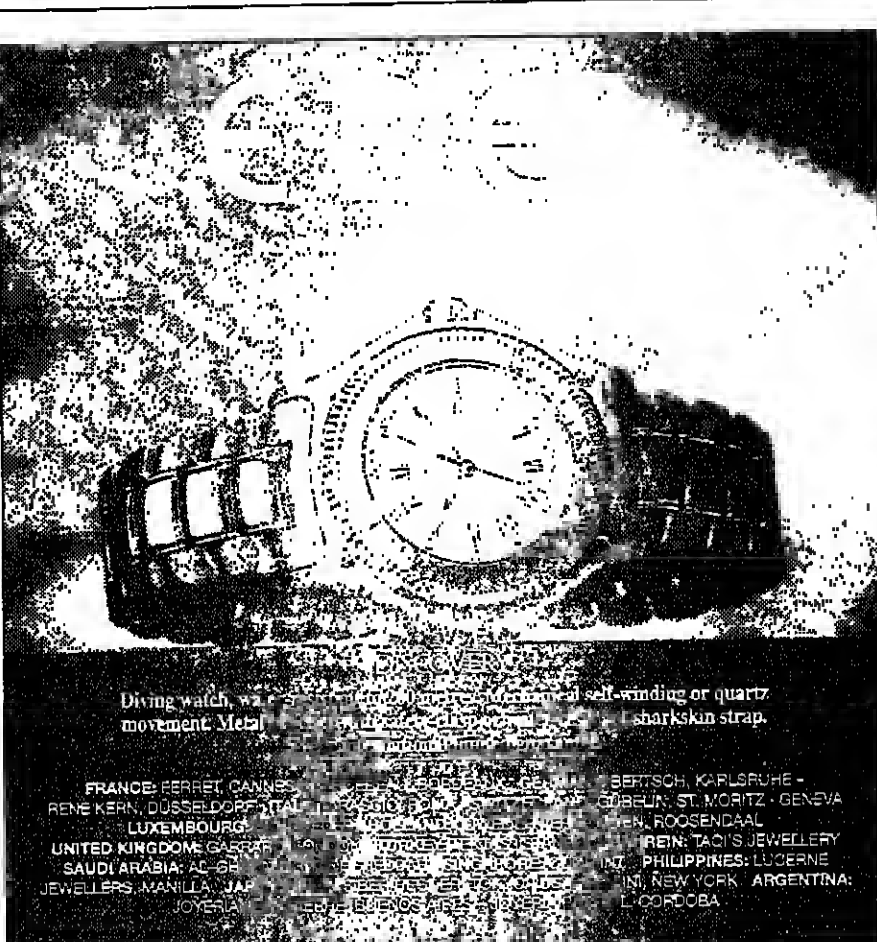
12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Ch'ge

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1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00</
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*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

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**NASDAQ**

**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock										12 Month High Low Stock										12 Month High Low Stock										12 Month High Low Stock										12 Month High Low Stock									
Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00										
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**NYSE**

**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**



Thursday

## HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

Every Thursday in the International Herald Tribune.

**Herald Tribune**  
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.  
Luxembourg

Value Number 595.113  
Dividend Payment

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in Luxembourg on May 10, 1995, it was resolved that a dividend of US\$ 3.25 per common share be payable for the year 1994. The dividend in respect of bearer shares will be payable from May 31, 1995 upon surrender of coupon No. 7 at the counters of the Company's paying agents.

Republic National Bank of New York (Suisse) S.A., Geneva  
Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg  
Republic National Bank of New York, London  
Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich  
Union Bank of Switzerland, Luxembourg  
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basel  
Credit Suisse, Zurich

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS  
of  
**BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV**  
16, Boulevard Royal  
L-2449 Luxembourg  
R.C. Luxembourg B 32967

BSS Universal Fund Advisory Company S.A. (the Advisor) has approached the Management of the SICAV with the request to increase the advisory fees paid for its services. In its application the Advisor stated that to perform its duties to the satisfaction of the shareholders, an ever increasing number of companies and markets, often emerging, needed to be monitored for a possible and timely investment of part of the fund's assets at considerable costs to the Advisor. It pointed out further that the suggested fees are still quite competitive.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV has approved this request on May 5, 1995 and decided to raise the advisory fee of the following sub-funds:

- Global Equities, Europe, Japan and North America from 0.90% to 1.00% per annum.
- Far East from 0.90% to 1.50% per annum.
- Asia from 1.00% to 1.50% per annum.

- Global Bonds USD and Global Bonds FRF from 0.60% to 0.70% per annum, based on the quarterly average net assets. This new tariff will be applicable as from July 1st, 1995. The advisory fee of the other sub-funds not mentioned here will not be increased.

The shareholders of above mentioned Sub-Funds have the possibility either to:

- redeem their shares at net asset value or
- to switch into any other sub-fund of the BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV without any expenses during a one month period after this publication, to the exception of the Latin America Sub-Fund. For the later a fee of 1.50% in its favour will be due as usual.

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# Steelmakers Face Another Crunch

## Small Mills and New Methods Challenge Big Firms

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The American steel industry, which was transformed by the growth of minimills in the 1980s, is again undergoing a wrenching change.

This time, two forces are at work. A second generation of minimills — small, highly efficient factories that use scrap instead of iron ore — is springing up to produce sheet steel, one of the last bastions of traditional steelmaking — and companies of all sizes are experimenting with new technologies to simplify the manufacturing process.

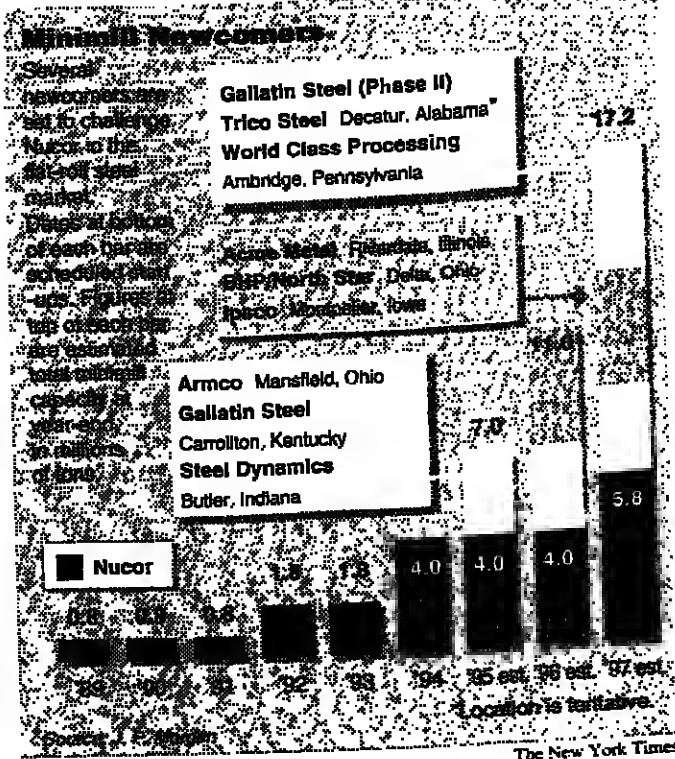
The result is likely to be good news for U.S. consumers, as cheap steel limits price increases on products from automobiles to home appliances. The country's trade balance should benefit, too, as imports become less competitive.

But the industry itself faces a potential bloodbath. The rush of competition might not only shut some aging mills but also threaten some thinly capitalized new entrants.

"Some of these guys will be coming in with limited product lines and a raw materials shortage," said Richard Wardrop, president of AK Steel, a traditional steelmaker and a unit of AK Steel Holding Corp. "Within a few years, some of them are going belly up."

The minimills, pioneered by Nucor Corp. of Charlotte, North Carolina, drove established companies such as U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Corp. mostly out of the business of making construction bars and beams in the 1980s.

In 1989, Nucor burst into the sheet-steel business with a new mill in Crawfordsville, Indiana.



The company, which has grown into America's fourth-biggest steel producer, has since expanded production at that site, built a second sheet-steel mill and announced plans for a third.

Its success has prompted a wave of imitators. Eight companies or groups, including start-ups such as Steel Dynamics Inc. and established giants such as LTV Steel Co., British Steel PLC and Broken Hill Pty. of Australia, have announced plans for sheet-steel minimills in the South or Midwest.

Industry analysts say most of the new minimills will be non-union, allowing them to hire inexpensive workers and keep production costs low.

As competitors enter the market, some minimills are experimenting with processes that could revolutionize the \$30 billion American steel industry. Fearing a shortage of high-quality scrap, they are developing substitutes that are made from iron ore without the expensive blast furnaces, coke ovens and treatment furnaces used at traditional mills.

Nucor, for example, has built a pilot plant in Trinidad to convert iron ore, which is iron oxide, into iron carbide. The iron carbide can be added to an electric furnace as a substitute for scrap. Once the first plant — designed to produce 1,200 tons of iron carbide a day — is in operation, Nucor plans to build four more of equal size to supply its own plants and to sell to other companies.

The company has also formed a venture with U.S. Steel Group, a unit of USX Corp., and with Praxair Inc. to convert the iron carbide directly into steel, saving large amounts of energy and bypassing intermediate steps. F. Kenneth Iverson, chairman of Nucor, estimated the process could cut \$30 in \$50 a ton from the price of a product that sells for \$270 a ton during economic downturns.

Other companies are experimenting with casting steel directly from liquid metal into thin strips, which would eliminate the need for the massive rolling machines that squeeze and elongate slabs of steel into coils of thin sheet steel.

Steel activity is building to an inevitable outcome: overproduction, leading to an industry shakeout. If all the new mills announced are built, they would add at least 15 million tons of steel production by 2000 to a market that consumes about 60 million tons of sheet steel a year in good economic times but shrinks to about 50 million tons a year at low points in the cycle.

"It seems as though a light bulb turned on over everybody's head at once," said Keith E. Busse, president of Steel Dynamics in Butler, Indiana, which is set to start operation this year. He said supply was likely to overwhelm demand in a few years, with the result that some projects would be scrapped and some older mills closed.

Mr. Busse was the manager

of Nucor's Crawfordsville plant during its startup. The success of that operation gave him the standing to raise money for a mill of his own.

According to Michael Gambardella, an analyst with J.P. Morgan & Co., the Crawfordsville plant "redefined" the sheet-steel business, cutting the capital cost of building and equipping a mill by 85 percent, to \$250 for each ton of annual production, from \$1,700 in a traditional mill.

The end of this century could see a rerun of the late 1970s and the 1980s, when competition from minimills and imports forced traditional American steelmakers to close mills that had accounted for 35 percent of the industry's capacity. Employment in the industry plummeted to 171,000 last year from 512,000 in 1980.

On the other hand, the new low-cost mills, aided by the weak dollar, should displace a lot of imports.

Peter F. Marcus, a metals analyst at Prime Webber Inc., estimated the price of a metric ton of steel is about \$500 in Germany and \$600 in Japan, compared with \$400 in the United States. He estimated that imports would drop to 24 million short tons (2,000 pounds) this year and to 17 million tons by 1997 from 30 million tons last year.

The minimills, however, are not likely to escape unscathed. As Nucor continues to expand from a base of economic strength, analysts say, some thinly financed minimills might be squeezed between low prices and rising raw-materials costs.

"I use 10 percent scrap, the minimills use 100 percent scrap," said Paul J. Wilhelm, president of U.S. Steel Group. "Who is going to be more affected by the price of scrap, which looks like it is going to stay very high?"

Still, if demand slackens, the integrated mills would be stuck with high fixed costs while the variable costs of the minimills, notably scrap, tend to decline.

Mr. Iverson of Nucor, who made his reputation and built a \$3 billion company on taking markets away from traditional integrated steel makers, sees them declining further. "There is going to be more shrinkage," he said. "There are still inefficient facilities left."

### International Recruitment

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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May 1995

# Herald Tribune

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As regular readers, you tell us that you study our pages for a full 30 minutes.<sup>†</sup> You like the paper's concise but comprehensive style, and you're almost certainly among the majority of readers who value our regular Saturday Money Report.

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For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe, James McLeod on (33-1) 41 43 93 81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 223 6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752 3890.

Source: <sup>†</sup> VIVA Surveys '92/'93. <sup>\*</sup> Reader Survey '94.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER







# In Rome For Business

ALL ROADS NO LONGER LEAD to the Eternal City set on the seven hills. Milan has far more economic clout, but Rome is still the cultural leader, an architectural treasure largely owned by the Italian state and the Vatican, the city's chief landlord. Some say the city is being ruined by too much traffic, too much pollution, too many tourists — too much of everything; others say that Rome is the world's most beautiful city. There is some truth in each view.

Rome is for the patient — the very patient. But as most foreign residents will tell you, the countless frustrations of daily life are a price worth paying for Rome's unique charm and inextinguishable interest.

## Getting Around

Rome traffic is fierce and often gridlocked. There are four rush hours, because most shops and offices close for lunch and many people go home to eat. Being on time for an appointment means that you are up to half an hour late. One solution for the business visitor who wants to get around fast is to hire a guide who will know short cuts and understand parking rules. The hotel concierge can recommend a guide. Be sure to negotiate a price in advance.

Don't rent a car unless you know the city well. In any case, the heart of Rome is small enough for any point to be reached on foot within 15 minutes.

There are only two subway lines in the city, but they can be useful as they connect the main railroad station with downtown Piazza di Spagna and Piazza del Popolo and serve the Vatican neighborhood as well as the satellite city of EUR (Esposizione Universale Roma), seat of several ministries and state companies.

Rome has an extensive bus system that works quite well. One ticket, which must be purchased before boarding, takes you anywhere in the city with one transfer. Tickets can be bought at most *tabacchi*. There is also a ticket office in Largo Argentina, near Piazza Venezia.

Rome's fleet of taxis is often inadequate, and taxis are scarce at peak hours, during rainy weather and at shift changeover times (7:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M., and 10:00 P.M.). Romans do not wait in line for anything, so stand up for your rights if you are first in line at a taxi stand.

## At a Glance

The city can be confusing at first because of the north-south meandering of the Tiber River. The Vatican and Saint Peter's, as well as the ancient quarter of Trastevere ("across the Tiber"), are on the west bank. Political and business Rome, the commercial and shopping areas, and the major hotels are on the east bank. One twist in the Tiber means that part of historic Rome on the east bank — the area around the Piazza Navona — juts out like a peninsula toward the Vatican.

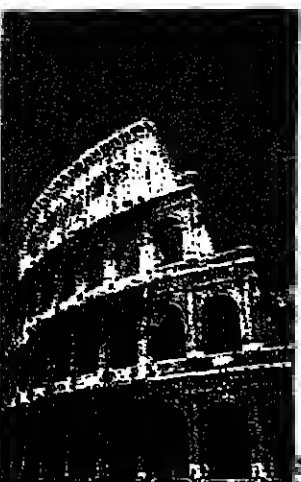
The best way to fix the city's topography in your

mind is to divide the main, eastern part of the city into east and west of the Via del Corso, the main artery that runs from Piazza del Popolo in the north down to Piazza Venezia. Nearby are the Capitoline Hill, the Colosseum, and the ruins of the Forum. This is where Rome began.

Another way to understand the city is to view it from the Janiculum ridge above Trastevere. A great view can also be had from the gardens of the Villa Medici behind the Spanish Steps. Close by is the celebrated Via Veneto. The city, seeking to regain some of the glamour of the 1960s when movie stars flocked to the street's outdoor cafés, recently designated part of Via Veneto a pedestrian zone.

## In a Word

Most Romans speak only Italian, apart from a smattering of English and French. The police are an exception.



as are business executives and staff at the top hotels. A pocket phrasebook helps immensely when you are on your own in public.

## Wining & Dining

People who know Italian dishes only as they are served in other countries will have a pleasant surprise in Rome. To be sure, pasta is an essential part of lunch and dinner, but it comes in an amazing variety of forms. It is often a first course, with the main course consisting of meat or fish.

The Roman business executive likes to eat well, even conspicuously so, with little regard for expense. Lunch starts around 1:00 P.M. and dinner around 9:00 P.M. The Roman is particularly anxious to have a good lunch, because breakfast is usually nothing but a cappuccino and a sweet croissant called a *cornetto*.

In theory, tips are included. In practice, most servers expect something on top. Leave an extra 5 percent on a restaurant check.

The following restaurants are all suitable for entertaining business associates.

Alberto Ciria, Piazza San Cosimato 40. Tel.: 581-8668. Many connoisseurs rate this as the best restaurant in southern Italy. Specialties are fish and the choicest game and meats. Situated in the old quarter of Trastevere; outdoor dining in season. Very expensive.

Al Moro, Vicolo delle Bollette 13. Tel.: 678-3495. A Roman classic, just a stone's throw from the Trevi Fountain. Great food, but often crowded and noisy.

Bacaro, Via degli Spagnoli 27. Tel.: 686-4110. Near the Pantheon. Bacaro specializes in fish, much of it cooked *nouvelle cuisine* style. A superior selection of Italian wines.

Charles, Roof Garden di Hotel Eden, Via Ludovico 49. Tel.: 474-3551. A favorite with politicians and businesspeople. Excellence of the food and service is rivaled by that of the ambience. Very expensive.

Dal Bolognese, Piazza del Popolo 1. Tel.: 361-1426. Wonderful view from the terrace of one of the world's handsomest squares. Serves one of Italy's greatest regional cuisines, that of Bologna. Good, thoughtful service.

Elefante Bianco, Via Aurora 19. Tel.: 489-03764. A natural for expense-account meals, with luxurious food and surroundings, but lacks imaginative touches.

Evangelista, Via della Zoccollette 11. Tel.: 687-5810. Traditional Roman cooking with elegant and innovative touches. Try the artichoke appetizer and the desserts.

Il Drappo, Vicolo del Malpasso 10. Tel.: 687-7365. Sardinian cuisine from enthusiasts who treat their island's superb produce with the respect and inventiveness it merits.

La Rosetta, Via della Rosetta 9. Tel.: 686-1002. Probably the city's top fish restaurant: the seafood and raw fish starters are famous. Very expensive.

Pianeta Terra, Via Arco del Monte 94. Tel.: 686-9893. The temple of Italian *nouvelle cuisine*. Elegant bar for pre-meal lubrication. Very expensive.

Relais de Jardin, Hotel Lord Byron, Via Giuseppe de Notaris 5. Tel.: 322-0404. Creative cuisine of the highest order. Out of the city center, but well worth the journey.

Sabatini, Piazza Santa Maria, Trastevere. Tel.: 582-2026. Another good fish restaurant. Delightful outdoor dining during the summer.

Toula, Via della Lupa 29. Tel.: 687-3750. Exceptionally fine cuisine, with waiters who read customers' minds. The English-style bar is cozy and intimate.

## Calling Around

Country code: 39. City code: 6 (not needed within the city). The quality of service leaves much to be desired.

- Ambulance: 5510
- Doctor: 482-6741
- Highway emergencies: 116
- Hospitals: Salvatore Mundi (English-speaking): 588961 San Spirito: 68351
- Police: 113
- Police hot line: 212121
- Airport: 665951
- Internal flights: 5456
- Buses (Italian language): 4695
- Radio taxis: 3570/8817/4994
- Tourist office: 482-4078
- Trains: 4775

Excerpted from the "International Herald Tribune Guide to Europe" (third edition, NTC Publishing) by Alan Tillier and Roger Beardwood.

# Business Traveler Services From ITT Sheraton

ITT SHERATON covers all the bases for the business traveler to Rome with its three very different hotels.

The ideal address for meetings is the Sheraton Roma Hotel and Conference Center, located in the EUR (Esposizione Universale Roma) suburb, the seat of several ministries and international companies. Only 15 kilometers from the Leonardo Da Vinci Airport, it caters the business traveler with its Club Level Rooms and 20 meeting rooms, where up to 2,000 people can be accommodated at one time. The hotel has 634 rooms, including two presidential suites and 12 suites. Disabled facilities are available. Attendo check-in is possible in the hotel, and complimentary bus shuttles to and from the airport and the city operate daily. There are extensive sports and fitness facilities (including an outdoor pool) and two restaurants.

## Fine Dining, Flexible Timing

**Late-night dining**  
To satisfy the hunger and thirst of its busy business travelers, ITT Sheraton offers restaurant service until 11 P.M. (last order) and room service on a 24-hour basis.

**Early-bird special**  
ITT Sheraton makes early mornings better mornings. Complimentary coffee, tea and pastries are available one hour prior to the opening of the hotel restaurant.

tensive sports and fitness facilities (including an outdoor pool) and two restaurants.

The hotel is best known for its meeting facilities, which provide the ultimate in comfort and technology for meetings ranging in size from two to 2,000 participants.

Also in Rome are the renowned Hotel Excelsior and Le Grand Hotel, both members of "The Luxury Collection," an elite group of 48 internationally renowned hotels and resorts.

The elegant Excelsior, with a prestigious in-town address on the Via Veneto, has 327 rooms, 45 of them suites. Its Italian restaurant can provide diet and kosher food on advance request, and a concierge handles guests' every need. In-house services include a beauty salon, barber shop and baby-sitting. After meetings in one of the five available rooms (accommodating up to 1,000 at once),

business guests can relax in the piano bar.

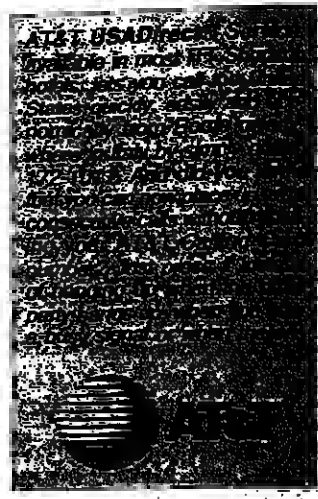
Le Grand Hotel, overlooking the Piazza dell'Esedra, is smaller but has even more meeting and reception rooms — 13, accommodating up to 700. The preferred address of dignitaries, its restaurant offers international cuisine, a buffet Monday through Friday and kosher food on advance request.

Sauna, massage and physiotherapy are available for health-conscious guests, as well as hairdressing salons, and baby-sitting and interpreter services.

Hotel Excelsior: Via Vittorio Veneto 125, 00187 Rome. Tel.: (39-6) 4708. Fax: (39-6) 482 6205.

Le Grand Hotel: Via Vittorio Emanuele Orlando 3, 00185 Rome. Tel.: (39-6) 4709. Fax: (39-6) 474 7307.

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahder.

## Next City

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TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM
AMSTERDAM	020 486 1111	PARIS	01 47 33 33 33	ROME	06 47 80 11 11	VIENNA	01 47 33 33 33	ZURICH	01 47 33 33 33
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## OBSERVER

## The Testosterone Fad

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The testosterone fad seems to be over among writers of overwrought prose.

I began tracking it back in 1991 when it looked as if testosterone might become the biggest thing in writers' workshops since electrification of audiences, a fad so commonplace that I have done it many times myself without shame or remorse.

A couple of years back my collection of museum-quality specimens of out-of-control prose contained so many audience electrifications that I quit adding new ones.

Reading a pretty good history book one day, I stumbled across what should have been the astonishing fact that Stokely Carmichael, the civil-rights warrior, had once "electrified his audience" by inducing them to demand "black power."

Carmichael's audience may have been electrified, but I wasn't even shocked. It was obviously time to quit collecting audience electrifications and just live with them.

By then the testosterone fad had already hit the trendier newspapers, aka The New York Times and The Washington Post. "What a macho right," began a Post report on a White House correspondent's dinner.

"The testosterone was so thick you could slice it with a sword." This was occasioned by the presence of two generals (Norman Schwarzkopf and Colin Powell).

I hadn't previously thought of testosterone as something so dense it might resist anything flimsier than a sword. Now, however, I thought of those old newsreels of graduating West Pointers' brides slicing wedding cakes with their new husbands' swords.

The New York Times, always quick to compete with The Washington Post, promptly disagreed. In a sports-page attack on that sweaty athletic institution the locker room, the Times writer denounced it not only as "the last pathetic bastion of American working-class manhood," but also as "that caldron of testosterone."

Say "caldron" to me, and I do not think of wedding cake. I think of three crones dumping eye of newt, toe of frog, wool of bat and tongue of dog into a steaming bubbling vat. In short, liquid, and nasty liquid too.

After a year or so during which testosterone kept creeping into these and other newspapers, American editors must have got together and discreetly issued threats to subject all future testosterone poets to sword or caldron. Whatever the reason, once again testosterone is rarely found anymore outside the medical news.

While researching this piece in my collection, I wandered into the Overwrought Blurb Prose division, where it is always a pleasure to browse. Why? Since book blurbs are commonly written by some of our best writers, they illustrate how badly even a fine writer can write when straining to pump out advertising copy for another writer's book.

The overwrought adverb pile-on to the overwrought adjective is everywhere in these monuments of blather. "Exquisitely sensitive and perceptive," one desperate blurb says of the book he's pitching. And then, as if he knows his insincerity is grinning out through this gushy enthusiasm, he makes it worse by adding, "stunningly incisive and memorable."

Are we talking testosterone here, or what?

New York Times Service

## Oliver Stone's Take on Nixon the Enigmatic

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As the movie cameras rolled and the director Oliver Stone watched intensely, Richard M. Nixon, played by Anthony Hopkins, responded to the first news of the Watergate break-in.

The setting was a staff meeting in the president's hideaway office in the Executive Office Building, next to the White House.

"I don't have time for all this," he said impatiently, looking at his watch and turning to his aide, Bob Haldeeman (James Woods). "Just handle it."

**Anthony Hopkins plays a tragic president, demonic but obsessed with his past.**

Bob! Keep it out of the White House. What else? Kissinger's waiting; he's throwing a tantrum, threatening to quit again if I don't see him."

Hopkins sighed. Moments later, Hopkins and Stone conferred quietly over the scene, which takes place in the first few minutes of "Nixon," a sweeping drama, now being filmed, about one of the more enigmatic and extraordinary politicians of the century.

The \$42 million film is to be released by the Walt Disney Co. later in the year or early in 1996. The fact that Stone, a Hollywood-style radical and the town's bad boy, is turning his focus on Nixon may lead some to assume that the film is a demonic portrait of the nation's 37th president.

After all, Stone has relished his role as an anti-Vietnam War and anti-government filmmaker in such works as "Platoon" and "Born on the Fourth of July." His most celebrated and infamous film was "JFK," in which he raised the possibility that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy resulted from a conspiracy at the highest government levels. Surprisingly,

"Nixon" seems another manner. A reading of the closely guarded script, and conversations with Stone and some of the actors, suggests that the film seeks to portray Nixon in a variety of ways: demonic but also tragic, obsessed with his past, vulnerable and charismatic, frightened and hard.

He's a classic tragic character, probably the most dominant politician in America in the last half-century after Roosevelt," said Stone, walking around a movie set that includes strikingly accurate replicas of the Oval Office, the Cabinet Room and other White House sites.

"The toughness that it took for him to rise to the top as an outsider and take the knocks were the very qualities that made him cynical and bitter and defeated him."

He added: "Actually, Nixon has always reminded me of my father. My father was a big Nixon supporter and so was I. I went to Trinity in New York and I had fights because I was a Nixon supporter."

The birth of the film was a difficult one.

Stone broke up acrimoniously with his longtime producer, Arnon Milchan, an Israeli-born businessman, largely over the cost of the movie.

And Warner Brothers, which has released Stone's recent movies, was plainly reluctant to take on the project after the public and critical reaction to the director's last two films.

These were "Heaven and Earth," a seriously flawed drama about Vietnam that collapsed at the box office, and "Natural Born Killers," a movie that earned profits but was denounced by many critics for its over-the-top violence.

Stone has assembled a high-profile cast for this film. Besides Hopkins, who took the role after Tom Hanks turned it down, the film's cast includes Joan Allen as Pat Nixon. "She looks remarkably similar to the same beautiful, fragile bones," said Stone.

Other lead actors are Powers Boothe (General Alexander M. Haig Jr.), Ed Harris (Howard Hunt), Bob Hoskins (J. Edgar Hoover), E.G.



Joan Allen and Anthony Hopkins as the first lady and president.

Marshall (John Mitchell); David Paymer (Ron Ziegler); David Hyde Pierce (John Dean); Paul Sorvino (Henry A. Kissinger); J.T. Walsh (John Erlichman); and James Woods (H.R. Haldeman).

Also in the cast are Edward Herrmann as Nelson Rockefeller, Madeleine Kahn as Martha Mitchell, and Sam Waterston as Richard Helms.

The screenplay was written by Stone, Christopher Wilkinson and Stephen J. Rivele.

A number of former Nixon associates — including Dean, Haig, Ziegler, John Sears, Leonard Garment and Elliot Richardson — have met with the filmmakers and actors.

Alexander Butterfield, a former Cabinet secretary and special assistant to Nixon who first revealed the existence of the secret tapes that the president had made of his conversations, is the film's technical adviser.

"Even after his last maudlin and, in my opinion, stupid speech to his staff — why everyone was crying I never understood because it was so fragmented, so discombobulated — he walked to the South Lawn and gave this almost enthusiastic wave. It was so incongruous, like he was going on another trip. That's what was so strange about him."

The Nixon family has remained uninvolved with the film.

But Julie Nixon Eisenhower, one of the president's two daughters, sent a note and a copy of her 1986 memoir, "Pat Nixon: The Untold Story," to Hopkins's mother, Muriel, who visited the Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, California, with her son.

Hopkins, who received an Academy Award as best actor for his performance in "The Silence of the Lambs" in 1991, said the Nixon role was the hardest of his 35-year career.

Seated in his trailer during a lunch break, the actor said he was concentrating on the Nixon voice and accent. Even off camera, Hopkins tries to walk and talk and gesture like the former president.

Yet the role seems to torment Hopkins, who wears only a fake hairpiece and false teeth to hint at a physical resemblance to Nixon. (Stone said, "I didn't want makeup to get in the way of his ability to allow people to look into him.")

To Hopkins, the role is almost Shakespearean.

"I never feel I can get the accent right," he said quietly. "I can do Nixon, the essence of Nixon, the tortured man, but the technical stuff is the hardest. I've got the mask, but it's the accent. Everyone knows what he sounded like. The voice. I've just got to grab onto it like a fireman's pole, hold onto it and let it carry me."

"Oliver says, 'Be bold, be bold, do Nixon, just do it,'" said Hopkins, who has watched hours of newsreels and tapes of the former President. "I feel I'm just about keeping my head above water. I sense I know him. I sense he was run out of his job by his own demons. I understand the rejection he felt, the isolation. And I feel compassion for this man."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Europe

City	Today	High	Low	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Visibility
Algeria	20-25	25	15	10-15	Partly	20-25	60-70	1015	10
Amsterdam	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Ankara	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Antwerp	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Barcelona	21-27	27	17	10-15	Partly	21-27	60-70	1015	10
Berlin	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Bombay	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Buenos Aires	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Burgas	20-25	25	15	10-15	Partly	20-25	60-70	1015	10
Cairo	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Canton	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Cebu	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Colon	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Dakar	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Damascus	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Dhaka	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Dublin	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Edinburgh	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Geneva	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Hankou	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Hong Kong	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
London	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Lyons	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Madrid	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Moscow	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Mumbai	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Nairobi	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Paris	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Prague	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Rangoon	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Rome	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Saint Petersburg	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Seoul	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Shanghai	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Stockholm	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Taipei	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Tokyo	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Yokohama	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10

## Asia

City	Today	High	Low	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Visibility
Algeria	20-25	25	15	10-15	Partly	20-25	60-70	1015	10
Amsterdam	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
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Saint Petersburg	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Seoul	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Shanghai	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Stockholm	15-20	20	15	10-15	Partly	15-20	60-70	1015	10
Taipei	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Tokyo	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10
Yokohama	22-28	28	18	10-15	Partly	22-28	60-70	1015	10

## Latin America

	High	Low	W	high	low	W
Algeria	20-25	15	10-15	22-27	15	10-15
Amsterdam	15-20	10	10-15	15-20	10	10-15
Ankara	22-28	18	10-15	22-28	18	10-15
Antwerp	15-20	10	10-15	15-20	10	10-15
Barcelona	21-27	17	10-15	21-27	17	10-15
Berlin	15-20	10	10-15	15-20	10	10-15
Bombay	22-28	18	10-15	22-28	18	10-15
Buenos Aires	15-20	10	10-15	15-20	10	10-15
Burgas	20-25	15	10-15	20-25	15	10-15
Cairo	22-28	18	10-15	22-28	18	10-15
Canton	22-28	18	10-15	22-28	18	10-15
<b>Latin America</b>						
Buenos Aires	21-27	13-25	20	23-27	14-27	20
Caracas	21-28	13-27	21	23-28	24	21
Colon	21-28	13-27	21	23-28	24	21
Medeo City	20-29	14-27	20	22-29	16-31	21
Medeo City	20-29	14-27	20	22-29	16-31	21
Santiago	23-29	11-31	24	24-29	11-31	24
<b>North America</b>						
Anchorage	14-27	3-24	14	15-27	3-24	14
Atlanta	27-33	16-24	14	25-33	16-24	14
Baltimore	28-34	16-24	14	25-33	16-24	14
Boston	28-34	16-24	14	25-33	16-24	14
Denver	18-24	8-24	20	17-29	9-24	20
Detroit	28-34	16-24	14	25-33	16-24	14
Honolulu	23-29	21	21	23-24	21	21
Houston	21-28	12-22	21	21-28	16-24	21
Los Angeles	21-28	13-22	21	21-28	16-24	21
Memphis	23-29	24	24	23-29	24	24
Minneapolis	23-29	7-24	10	20-28	21	10
Miami	28-34	20	20	28-34	20	20
New York	20-28	24-29	24	21-28	24-29	24
Ottawa	20-28	24-29	24	21-28	24-29	24
Phoenix	20-28	24-29	24	21-28	24-29	24
San Francisco	20-28	24-29	24	21-28	24-29	24
Seattle	24-29	12-23	23	22-29	11-28	24
Tampa	21-28	20	20	21-28	20	20
Washington	23-29	18-24	20	20-28	16-24	20